Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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Maine Farmer.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, S. L. BOARDMAN, } Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Agricultural Fairs in Maine---1864.

[We publish below a list of those Agricultural Societies which hold exhibitions this fall, with the time and place, so far as they have come to our knowledge.]

County Exhibitions this Week.

KENNEBEC, at Readfield Corner, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 19th and 20th. Address on Thursday by Dr. E. Holmes.

WEST SOMERSET, at Anson, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 19th and 20th.

Town Shows.

LITCHFIELD, Tuesday, Oct. 18th.

HEBRON AND MINOT, at West Minot, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 19th and 20th.

MONMOUTH Farmers and Mechanics Society at Monmouth, Wednesday, Oct. 19th, Fair in the Town House.

MERCER, at Mercer Village, Thursday, Oct. 27th.

The County Exhibitions.

We know not hardly what to attribute it to, but it is a most gratifying and encouraging fact that the exhibitions of our Agricultural Societies—including State, county, and local shows, have been more largely attended and contributed to, and more successful and satisfactory in their results than has been the case before for a number of years. It would seem that, convulsed as the country is with the throes of a civil war, which penetrates the most extreme point of our land, the people would have lost all their interest in the mild pursuits of agriculture, and that the usual "cattle show and fair" would have been devoid of their usual attraction, and entirely neglected. Such has not, however, been the case. We do not speak now of State shows, including Vermont, New York, Illinois, the N. E. Agricultural Association, &c.,—which have been most successful—but of our own county and local exhibitions in this State. With one or two exceptions the shows have been very successful; the numbers of stock and other articles on exhibition have been much larger and of better quality than in former years and the attendance of persons manifestly interested, much greater. These, is such times as the present, are most hopeful signs, and bespeak for these exhibitions and for the profession generally, a far greater importance and position than they have heretofore assumed.

It is not, however, these things alone, that show how satisfactory our annual festivals have been; but it is the interest manifested by those present to learn something new, to see what has been done, and learn how it has been accomplished, in order that they themselves may do better, and to seek information from practical men upon topics within the range of their labor. There seems to be an intellectual feature of these shows, now assuming great importance and promising great results. We refer to the discussions upon practical and scientific matters at our exhibitions. These were observed by the N. Y. State Fair, and the New England Exhibition, and were not only largely attended, but the discussions were important, and much valuable knowledge was obtained. We think some such meetings as these might be most profitably introduced into the programme of our county shows, where the exhibition lasts for two or three days. In speaking of this feature of the New York State Fair, the *Country Gentleman* says: "In passing through the grounds from time to time, we repeatedly heard the question asked, 'What is the subject of discussion to-night?' or, 'Where is the hall occupied by the evening meetings?' showing that the interest in these important gatherings increase from year to year. All three of the sessions could have been little less than three hours each in duration, the audience showing few evidences of fatigue at half past ten or thereabouts, when an adjournment was called."

We have a word to say to our correspondents and friends in regard to publishing the reports of these exhibitions. A few such were given last week, and some will be found in our paper to-day. Our columns are always open to articles of this nature, but we desire correspondents to be as brief as possible, and mention only meritorious articles or superior results. Reports of these exhibitions, especially of town shows, have a merely local interest, and while they are satisfactory to the parties interested, twenty or fifty in number, the remainder of our eleven thousand subscribers have no interest in them whatever, and had much rather the space would be occupied by more useful and practical reading. Let our friends, therefore, adhere to the following rules, and we will most cheerfully insert their reports:

1. Be brief and to the point. Do not, especially in sending the report of a town show only, mention a string of names filling half a column, of parties who exhibited no better articles than belong to nine-tenths of all the farmers in every town in the State, who have not exhibited them.

2. Mention only those articles or results that are really meritorious; and give special prominence, not to articles no better than was shown last year, but to those that really show an *improvemet* upon previous years.

3. After having written your report, go over it and strike out one-half—the least important part—sending the remainder.

4. Tell us how great crops have been raised, good butter made, the system followed in feeding certain animals, the results of applying manures in a certain way, as well as the names of those who have performed these operations. In this way something new will be learned, and all our readers benefitted and made wiser, by the results of our annual farmers' festivals.

Great Sale of Choice Stock.

Our readers are referred to the advertisement of Mr. John R. Page, auctioneer, which appears in this number of the *Farmer*. The herds offered for sale are comprised of choice animals, many of them having been bred by Samuel Thorn, the noted Short Horn Breeder, of Thorndale, Washington Hollow, N. Y. The stock offered for sale are all herd-book animals, and it will give an opportunity for some of our Maine breeders to secure choice additions to their already well known and superior herds, and we hope a number of the animals to be disposed of, will be brought into this State. Catalogues and other information can be had by addressing the auctioneer, Sennett, Cayuga County, N. Y.

Potato Jubilee---Use of Potato Tops.

If the potato-loving people of New England ever had occasion to hold a potato jubilee, they have now. During the severity of the drouth in June and part of July, it seemed that the potato crop would never grow again, and it was the general opinion that what had been planted would not be worth digging. The rains which came so providentially, and followed so timely all along until now, began to revive them, and they pushed along in double quick time—the tops flourishing, and the tubers swelling, and now, at digging time every one is astonished at the size, fair appearance, and excellent quality of them. It seems like old times to roll out such noble and sound potatoes as are found in almost every field. We have not seen or heard of a rotten one in all our walks. The drouth, probably, used that disease up, and good bye to it. It is thought by some that there will be a million more bushels dug in Maine this fall than there was last year. We do not know how it will be, but this is certain, what have been dug thus far are of the best quality.

While talking about potatoes, it may not be amiss to give a suggestion made by a friend the other other day *riding along the road*, in regard to the use to be made of the tops. He recommended to place them around apple trees, where they would act, not only as a mulch at first, but afterwards, as they decay, as a fertilizer. We have mentioned this experiment and think well of this use to be made of them. We know by actual analysis, that the potato vine contains a large per centage of potash, and this ingredient alone may be, and undoubtedly is valuable as a fertilizer for all trees, inasmuch as the wood must be made up in part of this alkali. It is an experiment easily tried, and we hope that the hint may be acted upon and the results on the trees be carefully noted and reported.

Cocoons from Princeton.

The cocoons sent us by a friend in Princeton, taken from one of the apple trees of Mr. Joseph W. Edgerly, is probably that of a species of a genus of very large moths, called by entomologists *Attacus*. We cannot tell, in the present condition of the crysalis, which species of this genus it is, but *guess* it is the *Attacus cecropia*. If he had taken them and put them up at his window, or if he should find any more such, and should place them in that situation, they would, if no accident befell them, bring out next June or July, a large, handsome moth, measuring in the spread of its wings, four or five inches, and very beautiful in variegations of its color and spots. This kind of insects is not much seen in day times. They are "night birds," flying during the evening and in very warm weather, often flitting about all night. The caterpillar which produces them is more often seen. It is a large, lazy, lubberly fellow. It is often found late in summer, perhaps three inches long and as thick as your finger, of a yellowish green color, and has several rows of different colored watty bunches extending the whole length of the body. It makes a singular cocoon, formed in fact of two cocoons, or one within another. The outer one is about three inches long, of a light slaty color, and looking as if made of tough parchment. Within is a small quantity of drab colored silk which encloses another cocoon, and within that the crysalis lies coiled up in its winter quarters, waiting its change into the moth before mentioned. It is a little singular how this moth, without teeth or cutting organs of any kind, could get out of its tough sided prison. But nature always provides a mode of delivery, and has furnished this insect with a supply of a peculiar liqor which it throws out and which dissolves the coats and silk of its covering, and thus it opens a passage through which it escapes. We do not know as this insect does any harm or good either in its caterpillar or winged state. It is generally regarded as a curiosity in whatever condition found. It lives on the apple tree, plum tree, currant and other trees and bushes.

Transplanting Trees and Strawberries.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have looked in the *Farmer* ever since I have taken it, to find something about the best time to set out apple trees, whether in fall or spring, and where to get the best trees, considering the expense of freight. I also want information in regard to the best time for transplanting strawberries. Please answer as soon as convenient, so if I procure them this fall I shall have time for setting them out. There are a number of your subscribers in town that wish to obtain the same information.

E. HILTON.

Millbridge, Maine.

NOTE. We regard autumn as the best season for transplanting apple and other hardy trees, but in order to have the operation succeed the trees should be carefully set and the soil have good drainage. By transplanting them in the fall, the earth becomes well settled about the roots, and if well set, the tree is prepared to make an early and vigorors start in the spring. Very much more depends upon good care and culture after the tree is set than many persons are aware of, and many attribute the failure of transplanted trees to their being badly set out, when the real cause is neglectful culture after they are transplanted. You can probably procure trees of some nurseryman near you, or of S. L. Goodale, Saco, or J. H. Gilbreth, Kendall's Mills.

Spring is always the best time to transplant strawberries, as the operation is then easily performed, and nearly all the plants will live and grow. Should they be of productive sorts, and if the ground is in good order, they will bear a moderate crop the first season. If they cannot be transplanted in spring, early autumn is the next best time for doing it.

Italian Bees---Query.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Will you or some of your readers inform me through the *Farmer* where I can obtain a swarm of pure Italian bees; also price and best mode of transportation.

Respectfully yours, W. H. BLACK.

Swanville, Oct. 10th, 1864.

NOTE. We presume they can be obtained of Mr. C. B. Cotton, West Gorham, Me., together with information in regard to transportation. If not, M. Quinby, of St. Johnsville, N. Y., will furnish them. The price we cannot state. The information about transporting them would be of general interest, and we hope Mr. Cotton will furnish it for our columns.—EDS.

Notes from our Copy Drawer.

CORRECTIONS. In our "Jottings at the Springfield Fair," in last week's issue, two errors crept in under the eye of the proof reader, which seem the more strange, as one at least was quite ludicrous. Near the end of the first paragraph, first column, "disappointment of anything approaching to incestuous intercourse," should read "*disapprobation* of," &c. In fourth paragraph, second column, "a stallion horse running away," should read "a *startled* horse," &c.

"COTTON PLANT" OR MILK WEED. The cotton plant sent us by our friend Bradley, of Vienna, is the milk weed, or *Asclepias Syriaca* of the botanists. The fibre is somewhat different in its texture from cotton, and probably not so strong. The fibre of the back of the stalk is quite strong. When young the plant makes very good greens, and the root is sometimes used medicinally in diarrhœa and other bowel complaints.

THE POSITION OF THE FARMING PRESS. The author of "My Farm of Edgewood," that charming and truthful picture of the joys and hardships of a farmer's life, utters the following expressive language in one of the chapters of his new book soon to be published. It is full of truth, and foreshadows the future importance and influence of the farming press:

"I do not know what extent of good the newly instituted Agricultural Colleges of this country may effect; but I feel quite safe in saying that our agricultural journals will prove always the most effective teachers of the great mass of the farming population."

A LARGE FIELD OF BEANS. A correspondent at Litchfield writes us that Mr. T. H. Springer of that town planted the present season, twenty bushels of white beans, on eighteen acres of plains land. Let us know the results of the crop when harvested.

Communications.

For the Maine Framer.

Cattle Show and Fair at Lewiston.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The Androscoggin Agricultural Society held their annual Show and Fair at Lewiston, October 4th, 5th and 6th. The Cattle Show was on the Society's grounds, and the Fair at Central Hall. The weather was favorable during the three days. The exhibition as a whole was successful. The contributions of stock has rarely been excelled in numbers, and the quality was of the highest order. There was a large number of fine-looking well-matched oxen on the grounds. We thought we had never seen so few ill-matched pairs among so large a number at any previous show. This one point is receiving more attention every year. Of other kinds of stock—bulls, cows, heifers, &c.—there were good numbers of the various breeds presented, and all of the best quality. Durhams, Herefords, Devons, Jerseys and Ayrshires were represented, either as pure bred or grades. We noticed a larger mixture of Herefords than usual among the cows and heifers, which does not show much improvement in the dairy stock, for that breed is not celebrated for its milking properties. There were several pure-bred Devons, and a large number of grade Devons. This breed is quite a favorite with some, and we notice an increase from year to year of animals containing this blood. J. B. Straw, of Lewiston, exhibited a pure-bred Jersey heifer, which, for beauty and delicacy of form, attracted much attention from the advocates of that breed. H. H. Dickie, exhibited a fine cow of the same blood, which he purchased at the Springfield show. There was a cow on the grounds which the owner called a pure-bred Ayrshire but, though a fine animal she did not show the characteristics of that breed sufficiently to establish the statement as a fact in my opinion.

The number of sheep in the pens was quite small, and not of the first quality. Although Androscoggin is not a sheep-growing county, still we could not account for the lack of interest in this department, especially when the sheep mania is raging to such an extent.

The show of horses was not large, but creditable as to quality.

At the Hall there was an attractive and tasteful display. Articles were here to be found both useful and pleasing. We noticed quite a display of home-manufactured articles for the household. The manufacturing corporations made a large display of their fabrics.

The fruit tables were not so heavily laden as usual. Several of our orchardists who have generally contributed to this department did not present their specimens. The apples which were shown were fine specimens for this year, though not as large and perfect as are to be found in more fruitful seasons. The display of grapes was very fine, and consisted of a large number of the leading varieties. There were large and well-ripened clusters of the Isabella, Delaware, Hartford Prolific, Concord, Clinton, Strawberry, Northern Muscadine, and Black Cluster, besides a large number of less celebrated varieties. Grape culture is increasing rapidly among the rural population as well as in the villages.

In the vegetable kingdom there was a large display, and the specimens were of the first quality. We never saw better samples of potatoes, beets, carrots, turnips and cabbages. This proves that the severe drouth did not spoil the crop of vegetables.

The specimens of dairy products were numerous and of the highest excellence, and attracted much attention from butter and cheese makers and consumers; and that means everybody. Androscoggin can't be beat in the quality of its butter and cheese. Z. A. G.

Green, Oct. 8, 1864.

For the Maine Farmer.

Cattle Show and Fair.

The Annual Cattle Show and Fair of Norridgewock and Smithfield, was held on the 5th of Oct. The weather was beautiful and the people turned out *en masse*, bringing with them their stock of various kinds, and by 11 o'clock the crowd of people and cattle far surpassed any of the County shows in this vicinity, there being over one hundred and sixty entries for preferences besides a great many steers &c., that were not entered on the Secretary's book, at which time the committee commenced examination. There were twenty-four pairs of oxen exhibited, all of them good cattle, the smallest pair being 6 feet 8 inches, and the largest 7 feet 9 inches. There were thirty-four pairs of steers under four years old, examined by the committee, all of them reported to be very good—three year-olds, girting from 6 feet six inches to 7 feet 2 inches—two year-olds girting from 6 feet 2 inches to 6 feet; one year-olds, 5 feet 6 inches to 5 feet. There were eight entries of cows, all very good animals. Of colts, there were thirty-nine entries under four years old, all good animals and many of them descendants of the celebrated Black Hawk family. There were quite a number of breeding mares and family horses entered, which made a good display. There were but two stallions entered, both of them very superior animals.

After passing around and getting a birds-eye view of the cattle, horses, colts, &c., we come to the sheep pens, where we found a large number on exhibition and of different qualities, ranking from the long-legged, coarse-wooled, down-east ranger, to the quiet and docile Spanish Merino, from the mountains of Vermont. Mr. H. N. Page exhibited five ewe sheep, of the Merino breed, purchased in Vermont. The sheep, as the boy said, were stuck full of wool all over, even down to their toe nails." For these five sheep, Mr. Page refused an offer of seven hundred dollars on the day of the exhibition. There were many other full blood Merinos, purchased in Vermont, exhibited by H. H. Bixby, Rufus Bixby, and Wm. P. Winslow, all of which were valuable animals, and would bear inspection. At one o'clock the trial of strength and discipline of oxen took place, which was quite spirited and passed off in good shape, the oxen in general showing good discipline. This exercise lasted about one hour and a half; after which the reports of the committees were read, and the crowd adjourned to the Hall to examine the articles at the Fair, which were very numerous. The Fancy Needlework far exceeded the quantity anticipated, and in quality certified well for the skill and ingenuity of the ladies. If this department does not comprehend the real necessaries of life, it is by no means to be undervalued in exhibitions of this character, where taste and beauty should unite with the substantial to attract the eye and incite to further industry. Space will not allow of mentioning each article in this department; all were praiseworthy, and reflect much credit upon the exhibitions. Of butter, cheese and honey, there were a few lots on exhibition, all of excellent quality. Of garden vegetables there was a very commendable competition among the farmers. There were no less than twenty lots of potatoes, carrots, beets, corn, squashes, pumpkins, &c., &c., all of them good specimens.

After listening to the report of the Committee of the Fair, the crowd adjourned, everything having passed off pleasantly, and all went home feeling that the day had not been spent in vain.

R. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

South Norridgewock, Oct. 13th 1864.

For the Maine Farmer.

On the Use of Tobacco.

In a late number of the *Farmer* we noticed an article headed, "Smoke and Smokers Diminishing," and this in consequence of a "tax imposed on tobacco." We consider the use of tobacco a great evil to mankind, and hope that the tax upon it may be the means of checking its free use throughout the States. If, in the city of New York, "two thousand journeymen were employed in the manufacturing of cigars," what probably might be the number employed throughout the world; without statistics to aid, we are quite at a loss what number of digits and ciphers to make use of. Suffice it to say, it is many thousand more than is necessary to be employed in so useless business. Who can have a just conception of the size of a pile that could be formed, if all the cigars, pipes, snuff, cut and plug tobacco that has been used in the world for the last fifty years, could be thrown into one general mass. It would astonish the nations, and yet the nations have consumed it. Men, women and youths have been employed in growing and manufacturing the useless, nauseous weed; loathsome in its nature, disgusting and enervating by its use. Notwithstanding, the old persist in using it, and the young persevere in acquiring the habit. The habit when once acquired, is hard to be broken off; therefore the young should be cautious how they tamper with the odious, hateful weed; even its scent is offensive to the olfactory nerves, while its use is prostrating to the whole nervous system. To the young women who are just commencing to tamper with the snuff box, we would say, before you open its lid again, just call on some aged woman, (we had almost said lady, but excuse us, for no true lady will never use it) that has used it for years, and take notes of her picturesque appearance; notice how majestically the black powder sits upon her upper lip, each particle trembling lest an inundation from the nasal organ may bring a pocket-handkerchief into requisition. Notice her yellow, sallow complexion—then ask yourself if you desire to look like her; if you would, go home and indulge in the same pernicious habit, and your object will be accomplished, for like means produce like results.

Women smoking—Oh, horrid! The thing ought not to be mentioned, much less indulged in, in civilized society; still we see it practiced, and among those who make pretensions to refinement. For the squaw in her wigwam, to while away her leisure moments by indulging in the use of the pipe, there might be some excuse, but for those who are surrounded by the "embellishments of civilized life," to practice so disgusting a habit, causes the better nature of mankind to recoil. Quit it then, ye mothers, lest your daughters and sons become contaminated, and the curse thereby transmitted. Fathers, if you would have your sons healthy with florid complexions, show them by your practice, that you discountenance the use of tobacco.

Persons who have acquired the use of tobacco in any of its forms, wishing to quit the habit, can easily do so by making up their minds firmly at once not to taper off, as it is termed, but square the thing up immediately, without any ifs or ands. We know by experience that the thing can be done, having made free use of it for twenty years, during which time several attempts were made to taper off without success. At length we made up our mind without any loop-hole, and succeeded without any trouble. If you don't believe it can be done, try it, and if you don't succeed put yourself down as a weak man.

For the Maine Farmer.

Experience in Butter Making.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A farmer's daughter in your own State, I used to read three sides of the *Maine Farmer* for myself, and one for my father. A long time has elapsed since I saw a number of your paper; but having wandered away to the West as a teacher, and suddenly been transformed into a housekeeper on the prairies, my hard experience in butter-making, and final victory, dear bought I can assure you, brought you back fresh to my mind.

We commenced with one cow, and now have three; and for over two years I remember but very few times the butter has *come* to my satisfaction. At first it readily formed itself into minute globules, which persistently refused to unite, and were only brought into a proper condition by passing them through a flour sieve. Again they were too small for even that operation, and two day's churning failed to produce the required adhesiveness. I questioned every one I saw. I tried heat and cold; dash, patent, and thermometer churns; up stairs and down cellar; fast and slow; sour and sweet; with scoldings and tears; with faith and works; and with lame arms and blistered hands.

This summer the climax came. The only way I could gather my butter was to put my hands in the butter-milk and by continually opening and shutting them, at last bring it together. And all this after some three or four hours churning. At last a neighbor said it acted as if the cows had garget, and said if they had, the milk would appear stringy. This appearance I had noticed some two or three times since I had lived here. She also remarked that often their's had been so bad they could not strain it, and that they gave saltpetre for it; and were in the habit of giving it to their cows every month. I immediately tried it. At the next churning I had over four gallons of cream, a part of which was taken from milk given by the cow before she had received her dose. I therefore dissolved a quantity of saltpetre equal to about the size of three common sized peas, and added it to the cream before churning. The effect, to me, was almost miraculous. Had I given vent to my feelings, you might have heard me sing "There is rest for the weary," all over your "pine clad State." About a teaspoonful is considered a fair dose for a cow.

Talking with an old man, a resident of Illinois, he said that saltpeter was an infallible remedy for the milk sickness, of which they have so much in that country, and that if given to cattle every week it was an effectual preventive.

Perhaps everybody but me knew all this before, but for fear they did not, I thought I would tell you. Yours, L. F. WHITAKER.

Minnesota, Aug. 29th, 1864.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Farm Implements and Machinery.

In nothing is the advancement of modern agriculture more conspicuous than the improvements of the tools and the machinery of the farm. Compare the old wooden plough, used not fifty years ago, with the best modern "centre draught," or steel mould-board, easy-running, smooth-cutting plough of the present day, inverting the sod with almost mathematical precision; or, the old fashioned mode of thrashing grain, with the improved thrasher and separator. Observe the difference in expense between getting the hay off a ten-acre meadow by hand-rakes, and gathering it up by horse-power, with a revolving or steel-tooth rake, or the labor of dropping seeds by hand, compared with the rapid and even distribution by the seed drills.

No laborer who has gone through the slow toil of swinging the hand-scythe and cradle day after day, needs any argument to prove the value of horse labor as applied to mowing and reaping machines. And during the present scarcity of labor, farmers must have utterly failed to go through with their work but for modern improvments and machinery for cultivating, drill-planting, harvesting and thrashing. The amount of capital invested in farm implements in the United States is probably not less than $500,000,000.

The best modern implements enable the farmer to execute more work and better than formerly. Take an example: the common hand-hoe, made of the best steel and of light construction, enables the laborer to do one fourth more work than with a heavy, clumsy one. The best steel plough may cost five dollars more than a cast iron one, but the force required to draw it, if one fourth less, would save, perhaps, fifty dollars, or one hundred yearly.

What would be thought of the man who preferred to spade his field, or to carry his grain to market on his back, to obviate the cost of a plough or a farm-waggon? Much loss has been occasioned by the want of a knowledge of the principles which govern the working of implements and machines, and many suffer themselves to be imposed upon, when a simple and ready application of such principles might at once detect errors without resorting to expensive trials.

There are two great laws which should be thoroughly mastered by every farmer as well as every manufacturer; by the farmer that he may better select and make purchases; and by the manufacturer that his work may be as perfect in construction as possible. These are the laws of "virtual velocities," and the laws of "momentum." The former, familiar to many readers, may be briefly explained to others before citing cases of application. This law,—simply explained by "whatever is gained in power is lost in time," (or distance,) or by the formula that forces are always equal when the products of the power multiplied by the distance are equal,—renders easily understood the principles of the working of every mechanical power or machine, from the lever to the most complex combination of cranks and wheels. It explains equally well the capacity and power of the crow bar and the steam engine. In the use of the crow bar, or any other lever, it explains how the strength of 100 lbs., applied by the hand to one part, will raise 1000 lbs., resting on another part, the hand of power being required in such a case to move ten times the distance of weight. In order to lift the wieght one inch, the hand must move ten inches. The two forces multiplied by their respective moving distances, viz., 100 by 10 inches, and 1000 by 1 inch, give equal products. This principle renders plain and inteligible the amount of efficiency in all mechanical powers, of the lever, wheel, inclined plane, wedge and screw. Thowing friction aside, it gives the relative power with mathematical precision. Explained by this law, the famous "hydrostatic paradox" ceases to be paradoxical, but the inevitable result of unchangeable laws. The application of this law to machinery, gives the force with which the teeth of the cylinder strike the saw, and consequently the amount of resistance which will stop it. If four horses drive such a machine, walking at the rate of three feet in a second, the cylinder, revolving at a velocity of nine feet in a second, has a force thirty times less, or seven and one half times less than the force exerted by a single horse. This calculation shows the facility with which small obstructions, as, for example, overfeeding, will stop such machines. On the other hand, horses applied to slow-working parts, such as a stump machine, where the stump is moved perhaps one hundred times slower than the working force, possess immense power. If, for instance, the horse travels thirty times faster than the movement by which the stump is raised, the force, instead of being diminished, as in the last example, is increased thirty fold, or equal to the power of one hundred and twenty horses, friction deducted. If each horse draws three hundred pounds, the power would be equal to raising a weight of thirty-six hundred pounds. In the same way, the wonderful force of the hydrostatic press, which is such that a man might with one not larger than a pail, standing on a table before him, cut through a thick bar of iron with as much ease as he would chip pasteboard with a pair of shears. The operation of all mechanical contrivances may be explained and rendered simple by the application of the law of virtual velocities. It explains the steel-yards, the platform balance, the toggle-joint, the rolling-mill, the wedge power of the plough, the power of the cider press, the force of pulleys, &c.

In all these machines, the application of this law to every part is of the utmost importance in construction, that every part may be of just the required proportionate strength. Where great pressure occurs these slow-moving parts must be correspondingly strong. Where there is less pressure, and greater velocity exists, lightness and less strength are essential. Even in the construction of so simple a thing as a farm gate, a great deal of skill may be shown by making the slow-moving parts, which are near the hinges, strong and comparatively massive, while the latch end should be rendered as light as practicable. Gates are sometimes made needlessly heavy at the latch end, drawing the hinges, and settling against the post; while others are better made, equally strong, and one half the weight, keep their position more easily, work satisfactorily, and remain long uninjured.

The powerful effects of momentum deserve a few remarks, as effecting the operation of implements and machines. Its great effective force is exhibited by such simple operations as driving nails with a hammer, or wedges with a maul or beetle. The mere weight of the hammer, with the strength of the arm added, would produce no effect; the momentum does the work in a moment. The momentum of a rifle ball in motion, small as it is, carries it through solid plank. The water-ram owes its acting force to the momentum of the water in the driving-pipe. The fly-wheel in the same way equalizes the irregular or interrupted resistance, or jerking of various machines, such as churnes. These are the beneficial results of momentum. It was ascertained years ago that the machinery of a railway locomotive, when supported by springs, would endure the wear and tear of use four times as long as without them. I am much indebted to the report of J. J. Thomas of the Department of Agriculture for the foregoing remarks, hoping its perusal may benefit some of the readers of the *Cultivator* who have not this able report.—X. IN *Boston Cultivator.*

THE COLORS OF TREES. An English naturalist says the trees which in his country gives the brightest colors are the beech, the oak in the great variety of its browns, the common hazel in its deep yellow, the maple in its fine yellow, several of the smaller shrubs of the hedge rows, the laburnums and others with their rich crimson and purples. But he gives the highest praise to the American maple, which is cultivated to a considerable extent in England.

Cooking Food for Stock.

At the farmers' discussions at the New York State Fair, several important subjects were presented, among which was the above. From the report given in the New York *Tribune* we copy the following extracts, and shall give more hereafter:

"E. W. Stewart said that he had cut all his food for stock, for ten years, in a chaffing machine. He uses Cumming's corn-stalk cutter, which cuts very fine by two horse power, a ton of hay in on hour and a quarter, or ton of straw in an hour and a third, with three men. If the machine stands so as to drop the cut stuff to a lower floor, only two men are needed. His opinion is that fifteen or sixteen pounds of stuff cut are equal to twenty five pounds uncut, and that cooking so purifies and renovates straw, that cattle will eat it however musty, unless in an actual state of decay. He has used straw thus for feed that his neighbors thought only fit for manure, and it made savory food. He believes the advantage of cooking 33 per cent., as it enables him to use up all refuse stuff. He uses two quarts of bran to a bushel of cut straw or hay. He fed sheep alternate months on cooked and uncooked food, and found they did best on the cooked. They improved at every change, and his stock are generally in better health when fed on cooked food. The finer everything is cut the better. Work horses can eat their feed much quicker and thus gain time, which makes it economical. Steaming food for horses cures heaves. A horse with a cough improved faster than upon fresh grass, and cough cured in ten days. Animals fed upon steamed food get all the nourishment it contains. Steamed food appears particularly beneficial to sheep. At first his refused to eat it, but soon became very fond of it. An animal that will consume three bushels of cut feed, will be satisfied with two bushels if steamed, and for cows it is very valuable, for the milk is increased and quality improved. Carrots cut and mixed with straw, and steamed, make excellent food. One man can cut and cook and care for fifty head of cattle, and Mr. Moore thinks the time is coming when farmers will cook all their food, as the stock and manure are both improved. A bushel of cut straw weighs from five to five and one half pounds, and a bushel of hay eight to nine and one fourth pounds. In wetting straw before steaming, add from twelve to fifteen gallons of water to fifty bushels cut straw or hay.

Solon Robinson propounded the question whether, under all circumstances, a farmer could afford to cut and steam hay and straw? For instance, at the West, where hay may be worth $3 a ton upon interior farms, and straw worth nothing, can he afford to cut and steam his cattle food?

Mr. Conger said that he expected that statistics would have been produced to prove the value of steaming food for stock. His own experiments had convinced him that it was econimical to cook food, but he was aware that it must bear some relation to the value of labor at the time. He makes it a point to employ his labor in preparing the food upon rainy days. His arrangement of cutting machinery is upon an upper floor, and the cut straw falls below and is taken by a carrier to the steam box, which is on the outside of the barn, and so arranged that one box can be steamed while feeding the contents of the other. It is a great point to wet the straw thoroughly before apply the steam, which comes from a steam engine used to drive the cutting machine. Steaming alone is insufficient unless continued to a point sufficient to cook the straw and other stuff thoroughly. Mr. C., said that Mr. Birney of Springfield, Mass., cooks all his feed for stock, and finds it very decidedly advantageous, yet he is aware that a good many English farmers, after giving years of trial to steaming food, have abandoned it, because they found that the advantage was insufficient to pay for the labor—which after all, is the point that we must experiment upon. If the cost of steaming is more than the saving, it must be given up. We may cut and not steam, but wet the food and let it heat to advantage, probably, where the farmer has no conveniences for steaming. Where there is no engine, a fire made especially may be too costly. As to the value of straw, it is known that only nine to thirteen per cent. is soluble in water; but if dilute sulphuric acid is added, fifteen or twenty per cent more is soluble. Will the acid of fermentation produce the same effect? It is probable that we should get a greater result than if fed dry. What is wanted are careful experiments by farmers, and experiments only can prove where a farmer can afford to cut or cook his cattle food. It is pretty certain that it is of no advantage to cut feed for sheep if it is fed dry, and perhaps to no other stock, which has nothing to do but masticate its food.

L. F. Allen, of Black Rock, said that we can never make a rule to apply to all kinds of stock, and to all localities. There is no doubt that experiments prove that cooking food for milch cows is economical—they assimilate it better. It takes a large expenditure of animal power to grind food, and if that can be saved by using machinery, it will save food. When he kept sixty or seventy cows for milk, he always cut the hay and straw and mixed it with water, and let it heat, and fed it about blood warm. He don't esteem straw worth more than one-third as much as hay.

Window Gardening.

We wish to remind our fair readers that their window plants will need especial attention now, and the earlier the better. All that need larger pots should be at once re-potted into them, and those that do not need re-potting may have an inch of the soil taken off the surface and replenished with fresh compost. None of the pots should be filled full of compost; space should be left to hold as much water at once as will moisten the whole soil in the pots. The best compost for pot plants in general is a mixture of good loam, sand and leaf-mould, so as to be light and friable. If the soil or loam used is sandy, it will only need leaf-mould mixed with it, or rotted manure or the black loam under an old wood pile. If a dusting of lime or wood-ashes, or charcoal dust, is put among the compost, it will kill worms and insects in it. When worms get into the pots they will be destroyed by mixing any of the above ingredients among the water given to the plants; that will also give greater thrift to the plants. The pots should all be scrubbed clean, and the plants cleared of insects before taking them into the house, and a saucer should be placed under each pot, when put into the house, so as to hold water when too much is given. When the soil in the pots get too dry it parts from the sides of the pots, and when water is given, a great portion of it runs down the openings, and goes into the saucers, and is soon absorbed by the capillary attraction of the dry soil, and that supplies the roots at the bottom of the pots with moisture; but as a general rule water should not be left longer than two hours at a time in the saucers, as when the pots get saturated with water the overplus goes into the saucers, and it should be emptied out, or the soil in the pots will get sour and the plants will die unless they be subaquatic plants, such as Calla, Hydragen, &c.

As a general saying, the ever-blooming and fragrant-leaved Geraniums are best suited for window gardening. A scarlet, a white and pink make an elegant show in windows when all are in bloom at the same time. Here is a list of the different colors.

Beauty of the Patterre, Commander-in-Chief, General Tom Thumb, Gems of Scarlets, are all of scarlet bloom. Princess Alice, Lucia Rosea, Comptonianum, are pink bloomers. Snow-ball, Blandfordinana, and Hendersonii are white bloomers. The Ivy-leaved is a climber. The variegated Silver-leaved and the Horse-shoe-leaved varieties are admired for their ornamental foliage. The Rose-scented, Apple-scented, Lemon-scented and the Nutmeg are highly prized for the sweet odor of their leaves. Daisy, Polyanthus, Primrose, Pansy and Sweet Violets are all pretty dwarfs when in bloom in early spring, and thrive well in window gardening. A few pots of Crocusses, Hyacinths, and Early Van Thol. Tulips, are very pretty ornaments to windows in early spring. Epiphyllums and Euphorbias bloom splendidly in mid-winter, and Heliotropes bloom nearly all the time and have a delightful perfume.

Window gardening is one of the most pleasing, cheap and innocent pastimes an industrious housewife and her lovely daughter can indulge in. The plants are like companions; their names are all known, and their daily wants attended to; and when neighbors or distant relatives call, the flowers are something to show, to admire, and to talk about; they at once make a happy feelling between us and our visiters, and we all feel more at home with each other, and we apt we to give silent thanks to Him who created such simple and cordinl amusements for us. —*Morris' Rural Advertiser.*

Liquid Manure---Practical Remarks.

Liquid manure operates with great effect in two ways. One is by the readiness with which it is intimately diffused through the soil and between its finest particles. Wherever, therefore, the minutest roctlets of a plant penetrate, they find this manure ready for immediate use. A more perfect mode of diffusion is the intermixture of solid manure by the ordinary process of plowing and harrowing. The completenes of this intermixture varies extremely—from the finest pulverization which the repeated passage of the harrow tooth effects in old rotted manure, to the coarse lumps which are pitched carelessly out of the ground, and left unbroken and half covered with the plow. When we remember that the forming roots are smaller than the finest thread, and exceedingly delicate in structure, we may well imagine the entire unfitness of a soil made up of hard lumps of sterile earth in contact with lumps of course manure to feed such a delicate organization. One might as well attempt to feed young infants with a mixture of brick-bats and sea-biscuit. It is easy to understand the great superiority of the fine intermixture effected when the manure is dissolved in water and carried all through the soil in this state.

The other way in which liquid manure operates to good advantage is by the ready supply of nutriment which may be given at any time to growing plants. By ordinary manuring the fertillizing material is mixed through the soil in a solid state, and portions are successively dissolved and imbibed by the roots. When suplied in the liquid state, on the contrary, it may be fed to the plants more quickly and more copiously, and is ready for use the moment it reaches the roots. Hence its wonderful effects on all succulent garden vegetables, such as cabbages, asparagus, pie-plants and melons, which can scarcely be over-fed in ordinary manuring. Those who have read "Ten Acres Enough" will recollect the statement of some fine examples of the wonderful growth of vegetations where liquid manure was freely used.

But it must be remembered that in applying manure in a liquid state it is necessaay to cart or otherwise convey a large bulk of water—many times greater than the mere weight of the fertillizing mateial. While therefore it does well for gardening purposes where several hundred dollars worth are obtained from the waterings of a single acre, it is comparatively unprofitable for common farm management. It would indeed be superior to the clod-and-lump application already mentioned, but a better mode than either may be adopted for the use of manure on a large scale. This brings us to the recomendation of a method which we have already urged upon our readers—namely, autumn surface application. Instead of dissolving the soluble portions of the manure in water, and then drawing this bulky solution over the surface of the farm, draw the much lighter solid manure, and spread it thinly and evenly over the whole surface, where rains and melting snows may dissolve it at a cheaper rate and carry it down into the soil. A single inch of rain amounts to over three hundred hogsheads per acre—an amount that would be very dificult to draw with teams, but which costs nothing when descending in rain for dissolving the manure already spread.

From all the experiments which we have tried on the subject, and from the observation of others, we are induced to adopt the opinion that manure applied in autumn in the best manner, is worth from twice to three times as much as when left till spring and spread upon the soil and plowed in, in the usual manner; and more than six times as much as when applied in the spring by the usual clod-and-lump practice. Circumstances, such as the amount of rain falling, the dryness of the season, and the proportion of clay in the soil, will, of course, considerably vary these results; but we speak of the average.

We have never found the fall application of manure to succeed better than by the following method:—Spread it on grass land as early in autumn as practicable; break it fine, and distribute it equally over the whole surface; if quite coarse, it will be necessary to employ a hand with a fork on purpose to reduce it and spread it evenly. If the manure is partly rotted, and easily pulverized, running over the surface after spreading with a fine harrow will be of use. As soon as spread it begins to operate on the grass, both protecting and enriching the surface, and the green growth soon hides and covers all the manure. During fall, winter and spring, the water carries the enriching particles down the grass roots to the depth of a few inches. In the spring, a few days before the usual time of planting corn, turn over the sod in the most perfect manner with a good plow. A Shares' harrow made with steel plate teeth, will now pulverize the upper surface of the sod in the most complete manner, and render it ready for planting. A crop of corn on ground manured and prepared in this manner will tell its own story.

No one, however, must blame any one but himself for want of success, if he does his work in a bad manner; for instance, if he throws coarse manure on the surface in large bunches, so that one spot will be heavily dosed with the leachings, while whole square yards are entirely destitute. he has no right to claim anything.

In connection with this subject, the importance of pulverizing and scattering the droppings of cattle in pastures before cold weather sets in will naturally suggest itself; also the increased vigor which may be imparted to young fruit trees, currant bushes, and raspberries by this same autumn application of manure.—*Country Gent.*

A Wild Native Stock for Pear Trees.

The report of the Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture, for 1863, gives an account of the experiments of Mr. Jefferson Stubbs, of Hampden, Maine, with the common Shad-bush as a stock for pears. The scrub is *Amelanchier Canadenscs*, grows all over the country, and is known by the popular names of Shad-bush, Juneberry, Service-tree, and Sugar-pear. It presents a great variety in the size of its flowers and the character of its leaves, and is one of the most conspicuous shrubs in May. Mr. S. transplants his trees from the woods, heads them back severely, and grafts on the new growth produced. He claims that they bear early and constantly, and that they are perfectly hardy." He has an orchard of two hundred and fifty trees treated in this way, including the following varieties:—Madeline, Tyson, Buffum, Pratt, Bartlett, Flemish, Beauty, Onondaga, Louise Bonne, Seckle, Beurre Diel, Urbanisth, and Winter Nelis. A western nurseryman states that he has budded on this stock, and that the trees promised well, but that in moving his nursery they were lost sight of. The subject is an interesting one, and if any have had any experience with this stock of pears, they should communicate it.

CIRCLE GINGERBREAD. Two cups of milk, (sour if you like) one cup of molasses, one of sugar, one of butter, two eggs, two heaping teaspoonfuls of salaratus, flour enough to make it stiff as pound cake, essence lemon, and nutmeg.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, Oct. 20, 1864.

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The Chronicles of Cotton.

The history of cotton, if it could be faithfully written, would be an interesting and instructive one. From being looked upon merely as an article of comfort, and sparingly used for that, it arose to one of the leading materials of manufactures and commerce, often ruling the balance of trade between the greatest commercial nations of the world. At length it became so greatly in demand that it was crowned *king* by its deluded votaries, and so completely blinded were they, that they ventured to commence one of the most gigantic wars the world ever saw, in the strong belief that cotton would pay the bills and insure their victory. Supposing that it could not be raised to advantage any where else in the world but in what are called the cotton growing States of the Union, they made their boast that not only the Northern States would acknowledge their supremacy, but that all Europe would also be brought to feel their dependence on their King of the cotton field, and pay them tribute of money, and, if need should be, of arms, rather than not have it.

And so the rebellion was inaugurated. But how have the hopes and calculations of the wicked perished in this particular! We have several times called attention of our readers to the fallacy of this reasoning and to the folly of any people placing their chances for prosperity on any *one agricultural* product—much less staking their national existence upon it. It is true that the great bulk of cotton used in England and in other European countries, for the supply of their manufactures, was obtained from the Southern States. It is also true that, during the two first years of the rebellion the loss of this supply was severely felt, because but comparatively little was raised in other countries. But the demand stimulated its production in other countries, and its cultivation began to increase in a corresponding ratio with the call for it. It was found that the Almighty had not limited its successful production to a few States in North America, nor that slave labor could alone grow it to a profit. For three years, up to 1861, the year the rebellion commenced, England obtained an average annual amount of cotton from the United States of 1,900,000 bales, almost two millions of bales. After this supply became cut off by the war, for two years they fell short 250,000 bales, but this year, according to their custom house returns, the supply will be two and a half million of bales.

Only three years have, therefore, been required to stimulate other countries to pour in a greater supply of cotton than they used to get when they depended almost wholly on the United States—the land foolishly thought to be the only appointed place where it could grow.

This is a national lesson, both as to commerce and agriculture, and one which will afford, in future years, instructive warning to any people who may vainly suppose that they can depend exclusively on one species of product, one kind of industry, as a basis of national prosperity and national existence. It is well enough for a single farmer, or a single or a few districts in a country to pay attention principally to one product or a staple—but for a nation to do it is rather a suicidal course, and will always work mischief to their prosperity, if not ultimately make them dependent upon others.

The Desertion of Drafted Men. The Government pays a reward of $30 for the arrest of each deserter from the draft who is held to service. Aside from the reward thus offered, it is manifestly for the interest of every person liable to the draft, to secure the arrest of such deserters. The quota of every town must be filled, and each desertion requires an additional man to make good the quota, thus increasing the liability of those who have thus far escaped the draft. Persons arresting and delivering deserters to the Provost Marshal of the District, will be furnished with the necessary papers to secure the reward. A man is in the service from the moment he is drafted, unless discharged by the competent officers upon examination for disability, and draws pay from that time.

Sale of Valuable Horses. At the late Horse Fair at Waterville, as we learn from the Bangor *Whig*, several valuable horses changed owners, and in some cases large prices were paid. Waldo T. Pierce, Esq., of Bangor, sold his fine bay gelding Garibaldi to Mr. McKay of Boston for $3000. Mr. Palmer of Hartland, sold a valuable bay stallion to T. S. Lang, Esq., of Vassalboro', for $1600. A. G. Hunt, Esq., of this city, sold his splendid gray gelding Gen. Grant, to Mr. Nodine of New York, for $1000. Hiram Reed, Esq., of Augusta, sold his chesnut mare to a Boston gentleman for $800. Geo. Webb of Lewiston, sold a valuable animal to a Boston gentleman, for $600.

☞ The Machias *Union* says that the efforts of the people of Dennysville to induce the return of salmon and alewives to Dennysville river, have been rewarded with complete success. These fish, in proper season, are abundant, and there is every prospect of their annual return. Messrs. Theodore Lincoln and Benj. Lincoln have shown commendable zeal in the work. Mr. N. W. Foster's practical experience in erecting fish-ways and opening proper channels for fish to pass, entitle him to the gratitude of every man who regards fish privileges among the substantial sources of productive wealth. Other rivers with the same care and attention could be rendered as productive as Dennysville river.

Bowdoin College. The following officers of the Freshman class of Bowdoin College were elected Oct. 9th, 1864:

President, George A. Smith; *Vice President*, Nicholas Fessenden; *Orator*, Chas. J. Chapman; *Poet*, Geo. M. Bodge; *Historian*, John S. Derby; *Prophet*, Orville D. Baker; *Toast-master*, Charles H. Cushman; *Secretary*, Chas. A. Ring; *Treasurer*, John I. Sturgis; *Committee on Odes*, Chas. B. Besse, Robert G. Sawyer, John A. Hinkley; *Committee of Arrangements*, Leonard W. Rundlett, Llewellyn S. Ham, Chas. E. Chamberlain.

☞ Hon. Roger B. Taney, the sixth Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died at his residence in Washington on Wednesday last, at the age of 87 years, having occupied the position twenty-eight years.

☞ Newburyport is the only place in Massachusetts where soldiers returning home from the war, are not publicly welcomed. The municipal authorities neither receive the living nor honor the dead.

☞ Mr. Geo. Dean of Jay, was thrown from his wagon on Monday, the 3d inst., and died on Saturday from injuries received. Some part of the harness gave way, and the horse became unmanageable.

The War News of the Week.

We have no stirring movements of our armies to record this week. Affairs remain quiet before Richmond and Petersburg, the rebels showing no disposition to attempt a dislodgement of our forces from the strong positions they now hold on the north side of the James river, since the severe repulse inflicted by the Tenth Corps on the 7th inst. The present quiet, however, will doubtless ere long give place to events of a momentous character. The movement so successfully executed on the 29th ult., by the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps, which firmly established our forces within the outer and strongest line of rebel defences proves to have been one of the most important and fortunate operations of the campaign. The line of works taken by us, were of the most formidable description—reaching from Aiken's Landing up to Chapin's Farm, several miles in extent, and regarded as among the most successful achievements of rebel engineering skill. That such a line could have been carried with the inconsiderable loss that attended its accomplishment can be accounted for only on the ground that the assault was a complete surprise to the enemy. It was for the re-possession of these works that the rebel attack on our right was made on the morning of the 7th inst., and which was so successfully repulsed by the Tenth Corps, temporarily under the command of Gen. Terry.

The panic in Richmond, occasioned by our occupation of this position, is described even by the rebel papers as more intense and demoralizing, both in the army and among the inhabitants, than had attended any former demonstration by Gen. Grant since the commencement of the siege. All business was suspended, and everybody, no matter what his position or calling, old or young, high or low, able to hold a gun, was compelled to take his place in the trenches for the defence of the city, which was universally believed to be in danger of immediate assault and capture. Bankers, merchants, clergymen, men of seventy years and boys of fifteen, heads of departments and clerks, mechanics, negroes and employees of the government, were all made to take their turns in the forts and rifle pits. For three days the panic continued, only one newspaper in Richmond being able in the mean time to issue its daily editions. Since then, the scare subsiding, the impressed inhabitants have been released from the trenches and permitted to resume their avocations, not without the apprehension, however, that they may ere long again be forced to perform a similar unwilling service. Meanwhile Gen. Lee, in his anxiety to anticipate and thwart Grant's designs, is kept constantly on the move, transferring his troops now north of the James, now south of Petersburg, while the men are becoming exhausted and disheartened by the perpetual and unavailing labor imposed upon them, and desert the failing cause of the Confederacy whenever the opportunity offers itself. Large numbers of rebel soldiers come every day into our lines.

On the whole, the situation in Virginia, is of the most cheering character. Our forces in front of Petersburg and Richmond outnumber the rebel army two to one, and is every day growing larger and stronger by the return of convalescent veterans and the accession of new recruits. We have six weeks remaining for active military operations before winter sets in, and the country may rely upon Gen. Grant's purpose to improve it. Where and when the blow will be struck may safely be left to the wisdom of the commander, in whose ability and energy the government and the country have unlimited confidence.

Since the finishing blow given by Sheridan to the rebel cavalry in the valley of the Shenandoah on the 9th inst., nothing of importance has occurred in that department. The fruits of the victory of Sunday, in addition to the total rout of the enemy and the capture of four hundred prisoners, are the possession of eleven guns, nine caissons, six forges, twenty-five army wagons—with supplies and ammunition, sixty-six horses and artillery harnesses, ambulances, medical wagons, &c. During his recent campaign in the Valley, Gen. Sheridan has captured thirty-six pieces of artillery, and inflicted upon Early's army a loss in killed, wounded and prisoners estimated at 12,000 men. A pretty good month's work.

The recent attempts to interrupt Gen. Sherman's communications, by rebel raids upon the railroad between Chattanooga and Atlanta and the threatened movement of Hood upon his rear, have occasioned some anxiety in regard to the safety of our position in Georgia. But we are assured that Sherman is still master of the situation. He has supplies at Atlanta to last his army for months, and is amply able to take care of himself. At the last accounts he was in pursuit of Hood, and if he can get within striking distance, will make short work of him and his army.

Thus far the rebel Gen. Price has accomplished only little by his invasion of Missouri, except in destroying railroads and the devastation of the country through which he passes. Gen. Rosecrans has taken the field against him and the concentration and movement of troops both in his front and rear it is believed will soon compel him to abandon the work of the "regeneration of Missouri," in despair.

Our forces in Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida are doing an extensive business in foraging and reconnoitering. A series of operations on the Mississippi, undertaken by Gen. Dana, commanding the district extending from the Yazoo on the north to Bayou Sara on the south, have been very successful. Large amounts of rebel stores were destroyed at various points, and many horses, mules and much cotton and other valuable property secured. At Woodville, Miss., a force of rebels was surrounded and forty-five killed, three guns taken and fifty-four prisoners captured.

Admiral Porter of the Mississippi flotilla, has been transferred to the command of the North Atlantic squadron, as successor to Admiral Lee. There will be some lively work done soon.

Shipbuilding at the Eastward. At Cherryfield, as we learn from the Machias *Union*, Amos Dyer has two vessels on the stocks, intended for schooners, about 300 tons each, probably will not be completed till next season. Mr. Talbot Smith is building a vessel, for a brig, about 250 tons, to be finished next year. At Millbridge the Messrs. Sawyer have a bark of about 600 tons on the stocks. A small crew is at work, but the vessel will not be ready for launching till another year. Ezekiel Dyer is building a bark of about 600 tons, not to be launched till next season, according to present prospects.

☞ There is trouble in the 2d Maine cavalry. A letter in the Aroostook *Pioneer*, reflects severely on Col. Woodman of that regiment. Eleven of the officers tendered their resignation at one time, but Gen. Asboth refused to accept them, and ordered a Court of Inquiry. It is understood that the difficulty has grown out of the recommendation by Col. Woodman of certain officers for promotion.

Maine Sharpshooters. The enlistment of four companies of Sharpshooters under Col. Jacob McClure, is said to be making good progress, and it is thought that an additional battalion of four companies will be authorized. Capt. Abbott, formerly of the 4th Maine, has been appointed Capt. of Co. A. Major J. W. Channing, formerly of the 7th Maine, is engaged in recruiting for the four companies.

☞ Among the officers paroled at Richmond on the 7th, and who have arrived at Fortress Monroe, are the following: Maj. J. N. Cloudman, 1st D. C. cavalry; Lieut. H. D. Fuller, do; J. F. M. McKusick, do; S. M. Cummings, do; R. Walker, do.

Horse Fair at Waterville. The second annual exhibition of the Waterville Horse Association, took place in that village on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week, and was, all things considered, very successful and satisfactory. The dull weather on the second, and the rain on the third day, prevented many from attending and interfered somewhat with the programme as arranged for those days, but notwithstanding this the attendance throughout the exhibition was very large.

The managers in a careful and judicious manner, made nineteen classes, and offered very liberal premiums for horses in each class. The whole number of horses entered for premiums in the various classes, was sixty-seven, including stallions, colts of various ages, breeding mares, matched horses, &c., &c. The first trot which took place on the first day, was confined to stallions under four years old, three horses being entered, viz., "Gen. Lee," S. Jacobs, Skowhegan; "Morrill," D. F. Hobart, Madison; "Hambletonian," F. S. Palmer, Vassalboro'. Prizes, $20 and $10, half mile and repeat to harness. The race was won by "Gen. Lee," in 1.32. A trot also took place between "Triphammer," owned by A. M. Savage of Waterville, and "Lady Dixfield," owned by A. G. Hinds, Dixfield, which was won by the former—time 2.43.

The second day was devoted to an examination of family horses, matched trotting horses, matched horses, stock stallions, running horses, &c. Several trots also took place; one between "Gen. Knox," owned by T. S. Lang, and "Gen. Grant," owned by A. Palmer, Palmyra. It was won by "Gen. Knox"—time 2.33. The most interesting trot of the day, however, was between "Gen. McClellan," entered by O. M. Shaw, Bangor, "Gen. Grant," A. Palmer, Palmyra, and "Don Juan," Henry Taylor, Waterville. Best three in five to harness. First prize $100, second $25. The race was won by the former horse—time 2.44, 2.41, 2.37. "Gen. Grant" was awarded the second purse. A spirited trot took place on this day between four horses, which had never beat 2.50 in public, best average time in three heats to harness. The horses were owned by P. Connor, Palmyra, J. M. Nye, Pittsfield, D. Gilmore, Kendall's Mills, John May, Belgrade, George Webb, Lewiston, E. E. Savage, Augusta, and C. H. Adams, Portland, respectively. The committee awarded the first purse of $30 to Savage's b. h., Try-me, and the second purse of $10 to Adams' Dolly Dutton. Savage's average time, 2.47¼, Adams's 2.48¼, and Webb's 2.48¾—very close trotting. Webb's horse was a great favorite with the spectators, and soon after the race was sold to a Boston gentleman for about $600. A trot also took place between "Garibaldi" entered by Waldo Pierce, Bangor, and "Triphammer," entered by A. M. Savage, Waterville. Won by "Garibaldi."

The third day opened inauspiciously, and it continued to rain through the day in such abundance as to interfere very much with the programme, and the attendance was consequently much less than it otherwise would have been. The track was heavy, but one or two trots took place notwithstanding the rain; although the sweepstakes purse for trotting stallions did not occur. The show was largely attended by horse owners and breeders from other States; and many important sales took place some of which are recorded in another place. The manager of the association, Ira R. Doolittle, Esq., has our thanks for attentions.

In this place we desire to heartily endorse the following tribute to the services of T. S. Lang, the owner of "Gen. Knox," who has done more than any other gentleman in the State to improve our breed of horses. It is from the Lewiston *Daily Journal*:

"It need not be added that to the generous and unselfish efforts of T. S. Lang, Esq., of Vassalboro', the widely-known owner of Knox, the State of Maine especially is much indebted for the leading position we now occupy as a producer of fine and fast horses. Lovers of good horses are coming here from all parts of the country to make their purchases. Mr. Lang, as is well known, takes a broad view of the subject of the culture of stock, arguing properly that thus can be increased the good name of the State and the prosperity and thrift of her all absorbing agricultural interests. In the increased interest our farmers especially feel in good horses and good stock of all kinds, in the recent vast improvment in breeds of horses, cattle and sheep in this State, and the rapid disappearance of the old and gnarly "scions of the soil" which have hardly paid their keeping, the people of this State must recognize and we believe do generally recognize the important achievements of Mr. Lang, who has never counted the cost when anything on four feet could be produced better than what was at hand. The State of Maine owes Mr. Lang a constantly increasing debt of gratitude. Best of all the public appreciate Mr. Lang's efforts—and in behalf of such a public he will doubtless continue his valuable efforts. He means to abide by Maine and co-operate with everybody who aims to build up the State. Success ever attend him."

Terrible Railroad Accident. On Saturday last a train of nine passenger cars on the Shore Line railroad between New Haven and New London, containing 275 sick and wounded soldiers, on their way to the U. S. General Hospital at Readville, Mass., while passing through a deep cutting in a solid ledge of rock, at a high rate of speed, was thrown from the track, the cars being piled one upon another in a fearful heap of ruins. The scene is described as fearful and heart-rending beyond description. Thirteen persons were killed outright and two died immediately upon being taken from the ruins. Forty others were more or less severely injured. It is thought not more than a third of this number can survive. The men belonged mostly to Massachusetts regiments, a few to other New England, New York and Pennsylvania regiments. No names are given from Maine. The accident is supposed to have occurred from the spreading of the rails or possibly the breaking of a rail on the track.

Abstract of Exemptions. We present the following abstract of exemptions of drafted men, as disposed of by the Board of Enrollment of the 3d District, headquarters in this city, for the week ending Oct. 15th.

Discharged Quota Full. Pleasant Ridge, 6. *Physical Disability.* Pittsfield, 3; Cornville, 2; Winslow, 1; Vassalboro', 2; Readfield, 2; Hartland, 9; Palmyra 19; Clinton Gore, 5; Albion, 8; Warren, 10; Harmony, 13; Cushing, 8; Brighton, 4; Martinicus Isle, 1; Mayfield, 1; The Forks, 1. *Furnished Substitutes.* New Portland, 1; Pittsfield, 5; Hartland, 3; Palmyra, 2; Warren, 2. *Over Age.* St. George, 5; Whitefield, 1; Clinton Gore, 1; Harmony, 1. *Non-Resident.* Palmyra, 1; Cushing, 1; The Forks, 1. *Served two Years.* Cornville, 1. *Alienage.* Wayne, 1. Total, 134.

☞ Mr. Edward C. Myrick of this city, who, in company with Wm. H. Morton, Esq. returned on Tuesday last from a successful fishing excursion to the Rangeley Lakes, made us a good-will offering on Tuesday last of a magnificent salmon trout, weighing 6¾ lbs., which was appropriately disposed of. Our friend Myrick will please accept the assurances of our distinguished consideration for the favor.

☞ As Dr. L. P. Savery a well-known and respected physician in Denmark, was riding in his carriage on the 10th inst., some portion of his harness gave way, and his horse became unmanageable, throwing him out and injuring him internally, so as to cause his death in a few hours. He had been a resident of Denmark about forty years, and will be deeply lamented by the whole community.

☞ The following soldiers of Maine regiments died on the passage from Richmond, where they had been prisoners, and were buried at Bermuda Hundred: Thos. B. Spaulding, Co. I, 3d; Chas. P. Morse, Co. A, 12th; J. H. Pray, Co. A, 9th.

☞ The publication of the Somerset *Farmer* has been suspended in consequence of the high price of paper.

The October Elections. Elections were held on Tuesday, 11th inst., in the State of Pennsylvania and Ohio for members of Congress and minor State officers, and in Indiana for Governor and members of Congress.

The result in Pennsylvania has not been definitely ascertained. Both parties claim a small majority on the home vote, and the actual result can only be determined by the official count. The vote of the soldiers in hospital and in camp, thus far returned, foots up a Union majority of 2791, which added to a Union majority claimed on the home vote of 2755, will give that party an aggregate majority of 5526. The Union men have elected 13 members of Congress, and the Democrats 11 on the home vote. The soldiers' vote may change the result in several districts claimed by the democrats and give the election to the Union men.

In Ohio seventy-three counties give a Union majority of 27,285 on the home vote, which will be increased by the remaining returns and by the soldiers' vote. The Union men have carried fifteen of the nineteen Congressional districts, the democrats two, leaving two doubtful.

In Indiana, Gov Morton, Union, has a majority of 25,164 in fifty counties. There are forty-two counties to hear from. The Union men claim the election of nine out of the eleven members of Congress.

In Maryland the vote was taken on Tuesday and Wednesday upon the adoption of the new Constitution, which abolishes Slavery in the State. The vote is very close, and the result can only be determined by the official count. It is believed, however that the measure has been carried by a small majority.

Military Items. The 4th Co. Unassigned Infantry, Capt. A. D. Brock of Bangor, left this city on Tuesday last for Washington. This company is to be attached to the 31st Maine, Col. White.

The 5th Co. Unassigned Infantry, Capt. A. W. Lewis of Waterville, has been mustered into the service and sent forward to the front. It will be attached to the 19th Maine, Col. Welch.

Orders were issued from the War Department on the 1st of October, honorably discharging Col. Geo. W. West, of the 17th Maine, for wounds received in battle. This order has now been revoked, and the gallant Colonel is in command of his regiment.

Lieut. Col. Morrill of the 17th Maine has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted, and he is coming home. Reason of resignation not stated.

Lieut. Fuller, son of Dr. Fuller of Corinth, of Co. M, Baker's cavalry, was captured by the rebels near Sycamore Church, Va., on the 16th ult.

Lieut. Col. Alfred Buck of Foxcroft, late of the Department of the Gulf, has been appointed by the President to the 51st U. S. Colored regiment, and ordered to report to Gen. Hawkins at Vicksburg, Miss.

Lieut. Rogers, formerly of the 2d Maine, and recently 1st Lieut. of Capt. Brock's company, has been commissioned Capt. of the 6th Co. of unassigned infantry now being recruited by him and nearly full.

Substitute Brokers and Bounty Jumpers. The war has developed roguery in many new and sometimes amusing phases. The professional substitute brokers and bounty jumpers exhaust their ingenuity in contriving methods for defrauding the Government and the people. Among the instances related in which the vigilance and faithfulness of the officers have been more than a match for these fellows, are the following, the first of which we copy from the Portland *Courier* and the second from the Portland *Advertiser*:

"The sharpers and land sharks, who are hovering around the Provost Marshal's with their victims, are often brought to grief themselves, an instance of which happened yesterday. A downcast broker appeared at the Office, with three Frenchmen, who could not understand a word of English, and appearing in somewhat of a hurry the suspicions of the Sergeant in attendance was aroused, and understanding the language, he questioned the Frenchmen as to what bounty they were promised, and ascertained that they did not know much about what they were to do, or where they were going, only that $100 a piece was to be given them for a year's service in the army. The fact was reported to Capt. Doughty, who caused the whole bounty allowed to be paid over to the men, with a gentle hint to the broker to make himself scarce. The Johnny Crapeaus were so overcome by the kindness of the Sergeant that they made up a purse of $75,00 and presented it to him, but the noble fellow declined taking a cent, having as he said, "only done his duty." The result of this affair was, that the broker was out $1350,00."

"A substitute at Camp Berry last week approached a veteran who was on guard, and offered him $125 to allow him to pass out the gate at an appointed hour in the evening, at which a hack was to be in readiness to take him out of harm's way. The veteran said it was a bargain. The sub, in high spirits, passed out of the gate, stepped into the hack, and supposed all was lovely, when a guard of six soldiers, who had been notified of the affair, appeared on the scene, and helped him out of the hack and into the guard-house."

Thirty-first Maine. A correspondent of the Bangor *Whig* with this regiment, furnishes some interesting items respecting the engagement on the South-side railroad, on the 30th ult., in which it participated:

"They went into the fight with about one hundred and forty men, led by Capt. Deane. Lieut. Sprague, Co. C, was killed instantly by a ball through the head. He was a good officer, and promoted for his bravery. Soon after Capt. Harris was wounded and taken prisoner. All that was left of our commissioned officers was Capt. Deane, and he rallied the regiment on his wing as far as he could see.

Among the non-commissioned officers who distinguished themselves nobly, was Sergt. Kimball of Co. H. He was seen on a fence which separated our regiment from the rebels, cheering the men on and keeping them in place. And when a part of the brigade fell back, Captain Deane stopped with a part of the company, while Sergt Kimball went and rallied the rest of the regiment and took them to the front in the face of the enemy's bullets. Such bravery was noticed by the whole regiment, and spoken of the next day.

It was in this charge that Captain Deane was taken prisoner and is still in the enemy's bands. Sergt. Kimball assisted the color bearer in bringing off the colors, and after Capt. Deane was taken, he was in command of the regiment until Capt. Bolton, having a good position on General Griffin's staff, voluntarily left the staff, and took command. He is a firm officer, a good soldier, and a true and good man.

The regiment—what is left of it—are in good spirits, waiting for another move, and are just as ready for it as they were before."

☞ A soldier of the 1st Maine cavalry, named Samuel H. Corliss, understood to belong to Freeport, was killed on the Portland & Kennebec railroad on Tuesday last near Bowdoinham. He was on top of a freight car, and was knocked off by striking a bridge, the train passing over and horribly mutilating the body. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Bowdoinham.

☞ A bunch of eighteen tomatoes, growing upon one branch of a stalk, and weighing six pounds, has been left at our office by Mr. James Woodman of this city. It is something of a curiosity.

☞ Hon. E. P. Weston, Superintendant of Common Schools, has withdrawn his resignation at the request of the Governor until the Meeting of the Legislature in January.

☞ Dr. Josiah Prescott of Farmington one of the oldest and most influential citizen of Franklin County died on the 5th of October at the advanced age of 79 years.

☞ Parties interested are referred to the advertisements of J. S. Bixby. From a personal acquaintance we can recommend him as a gentlemanly and reliable dealer.

Army Correspondence.

Letter from the Tenth Corps.

Headquarters, 3d Brig. 1st Div., 10th A. C.
Before Richmond, Va., Oct. 13th 1864.

Messrs. Editors. On the 6th inst. a deserter came in from the rebel army and reported that an attack would be made on our right flank the next morning, and that the rebels were massing in heavy numbers at that point to regain the ground lost by them last month.

Every morning at 4 o'clock. all the troops, when in front of the enemy, are called to arms to be in readiness to repel an attack at daylight, which is usually the time all armies make an assault upon the opposing force. Accordingly the troops of the 10th and 18th corps were awakened by the sound of reveille and stood to arms till day-break, when finding no alarm occurred they were at once dismissed. At 8 A. M., Gen. Terry sent word to each brigade commander of this Division that the enemy had attacked and driven in Kautz's cavalry division, then holding the right of the line, and to have the troops under arms immediately. At 9 A. M., the cannonading became distinct, and the enemy rapidly gained access to our works. Horses soon after rushed into the camps of the several regiments of the division, from the front, indicating the design of the enemy to drive our army from its position and back to Deep Bottom.

Gen. Terry at once ordered his favorite brigade, the 3d, to the right where the cavalry had given way, for the purpose of checking the rebels, commanded by Longstreet. At 9:30 A. M., the brigade was formed on the front of the advancing foe, and laid down to await his approach. Soon the rebels appeared in three lines of battle, and marched forward through an open field without skirmishers. Our boys did not show themselves or fire a gun until the enemy came within thirty yards of their front, when they arose and poured a most deadly volley into their ranks, instantly checking their forward movement. Finding they were running against infantry instead of cavalry, and especially an iron brigade, their ranks outnumbering ours three to one, gave way and fled in great confusion, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. Only one regiment, the 100th New York broke and went to the rear, saying their time was out and they would not fight.

The following extract from the report of Capt. Merrill, who bravely led the 11th Maine into the battle, and who deserves great credit for the skilful manner in which he handled his command, will show the difference between the regiment that stood and the one that ran:

"The conduct of the officers and men was the same as has been shown on every field where they have engaged the enemy—and is well known to the brigade commanders. Too much credit cannot be given to the men whose term of service had expired, they being the first to volunteer as scouts and to perform the most dangerous duties."

The 10th Conn. and 24th Mass. Vols. stood like heroes and did not yield one inch of ground to the enemy.

Adjutant Henry O. Fox had a very narrow escape from instant death—a bullet striking over his heart, and tearing his coat.

The following is the list of casualties in the 11th Me.:

Serg John W Hayward, Co. B, left shoulder severe; priv Seth H. Briggs, B, face, severe; 1st Lieut Albert Maxfield, D, face, slight; Corp Horace Whittier, breast severe; priv W L Rollins, E, right side, severe; priv Josiah L Bennett, G, leg, slight; Sergt Nathan J Gould, H, left side, severe; Corp Chas H Cummings, H, right side severe; Priv Chas S Rogers, H, right arm; George H Coffin, H, left shoulder, slight; Reuben H Cross, H, killed; Herman Meade, H, killed; Lewis M Libby, I, shoulder and face slight; Chas F Bickford, K, thigh severe.

Respectfully Yours,
Horace A. Maxley, Clerk Headquarters.

Casualties in Maine Regiments. The following list of casualties in Maine regiments, are reported as occuring on the 30th of September in the advance of the 9th corps on the Southside railroad, near Petersburg:

Thirty-First Maine. *Killed*—Sergt E A Sprague, G; Sergt J F Luce, E; privates Geo Henderson, D; Joseph Hoit, K; Stillman Y Glidden, K. *Wounded*—Capt Jos S Harlow, K, prisoner; Sergt Major L O Merriam; Sergt Wm H Stackpole, A; Private L P Bosworth, B; Wm Brazzle, B; Edward C Miners, D, (prisoner); Geo Hodgkins, D; H F Dooze, K, (prisoner); Nehemiah Norwood, E; W A Campbell, K; A B Ballard, K; Zenas B Rogers; (prisoner) M G Calomey, K; Sergt J S Rice, D, (prisoner); Corp John Buzzell, H; Daniel Wakefield, I; A Davis, I. *Missing*—Capt Jas Dean, A; Private A W Blackman, A; L J Smith, A; Aaron McCarty, B; A C Weeks, E; Fred E Cook, F; J W Bates, E; J A Sprague, F, (wounded); O C Larrabee, F; Eli Pitman, G; James Ryan, G; Geo Jenness, H; Chas Lowe, H; Corp Ira Penny, I; B R Jones, K; A S Goodale, D, (wounded.)

Thirty-Second Maine. *Wounded and Missing*—Company A. Sergt A J Harriman, wounded in leg and missing; Corp Chas E Stevens, Privates Chas Potter, Chas Robinson, Alonzo Carpenter, Charles Bowden, Walter Eaton, Ami Manson, missing.

Company B. Sergt Winfield S Howe, wounded and missing; priv David Sewell, Henry N Judkins, missing.

Co. C.—Corp Marshall Martin, Priv Chas Webber, missing.

Co. D. Corp Hiram Conant, wounded in neck; priv James Tarbox, foot; Sergt Jno L Ham, Corp Rogers A Foss, priv Hiram R Thompson, J C Norris, missing.

Co. E. Priv Thomas C Welch, wounded in the head severely by a shell.

Co. F. Sergt Nathan Chadbourne, Corp G L Patterson, priv Caleb Wentworth, George Blodgett, Wm L Trafton, Asa B Smith, Henry Remick, missing.

Co. G. Corp Eben Haskell, wounded in hand; priv Wm H Emery, do in ankle; Corp John Dixon, privates Michael Murphy, Stephen L T Mariner, J L Small, J H McIntire, and J Herrick, missing.

Co H. Corp Chas O Cushman and priv Nathaniel Brock, missing.

Co. I. Priv John E Lapham, wounded in thigh, and Nathan P Mann, missing.

Co. K. Corp Freeman Caban, wounded in leg and missing; priv John W Sanborn and Geo Ricker, missing.

Recapitulation. Wounded nine, three of them missing; missing, thirty-three.

Eighth Maine. Col. Boynton of the 8th Maine furnishes the following list of casualties in his regiment in the battles of Laurel Hill and Chapin's Farm, Va., from Sept. 29th to Oct 7th, inclusive.

Wounded—Sept. 29th, 1st Lieut Eben H. Farnham, Co A, severely; Corp Llewellyn Williamson, A, side; Corp Chas H Hill, G, leg, slight; Americus Clark, A, arm; Christopher C Tainter, A, leg, slight; Jas Nash, C, wrist; Randall Nelson, H, right arm shot off.

Missing in action—Corp Arthur Wormwood, Co E.

Wounded—Oct. 3d, Amos M Kimball, D, leg; Sergt. Andrew Irvin, G, since died; Geo Baldwin, K, thigh, slight. Oct, 7th, Musician Theodore H Drew, F, leg, slight; private James H Emerson, D, side.

Nineteenth Maine. Under date of Oct. 7th, Adj. Sewall furnishes us with the following casualties: Killed on the night of the 5th inst., while relieving pickets, Benson Potter, Co. G. On the night of the 6th, on same duty, Albert Hutchins, Co. E, formerly of the 4th Maine.

Military Appointments. The following commissions were issued last week from the office of the Adjutant General:

First Regiment Veteran Infantry (fomerly 7th Reg't Me Vols)—Alpheus S. Packard, Jr., of Brunswick, Asst Surgeon.

Ninth Regiment Infantry—Major Joseph Noble of Augusta, Lieut Col.; Capt Geo B Dyer, Eastport, Major; 1st Lieut Levi F McKenney, Biddeford, Capt Co B; 1st Lieut John L Emerson, Portland, Capt Co I; 2d Lieut Geo W. Brown, Newport, 1st Lieut Co E; 1st Sergt B J. Hill, Stetson, 2d Lieut Co K.

Thirty-second Regiment Infantry—1st Lieut Wm B Barker, Limerick, Capt Co D; 1st Lieut Thomas L Child, Bath, Capt Co G; 2d Lieut James J Chase, Turner, 1st Lieut Co H; 2d Lieut Wm W Pierce, Biddeford, 1st Lieut Co A; Sergt John Hilling, Bath, 2d Lieut Co D; Sergt Winfield S. Howe, Hanover, 2d Lieut Co B.

First Regiment Light Artillery. John W Sanborn, Hallowell, 1st Lieut 1st Battery; John Grimes, Biddeford, 2d Lieut 1st Battery.

First Regiment Veterans. Franklin Glazier, Gardiner, Quartermaster.

Twenty-ninth Regiment. Elijah M Shaw, Lewiston, Capt. Co E; Edwin W Fowler, Saco, Capt Co D.

Thirty-first Regiment. Edward L Getchell, Bangor, Lieut Col.

First Battalion Sharpshooters. Thomas W Billings, Brownville, 1st Lieut Co B.

Discharges and Resignations. Official notice of the following discharges and resignations has been received at the Adjutant General's office:

Second Lieut Chas Lowell, 7th Me vols, discharged for disability, Oct. 3d; 2d Lieut Royal B Proctor, 13th, resigned Sept. 20th; Col Geo W West, 17th, discharged for disability, Oct. 1st; Capt S S Richards, 17th, discharged for disability, Oct. 1st; 2d Lieut J M Hall, 17th, discharged for disability, Oct 1st; 2d Lieut F C Adams, 17th, discharged for disability, Oct. 1st; Capt E J Pattee, 15th, discharged for disability, Sept 20th; Capt Sylvester L Tracy, 9th, resigned Sept 19th; Lieut Col Thomas H. Talbot, 1st Heavy Art, discharged for disability, Sept. 13th.

☞ Gen. Sherman's official report of the Atlanta campaign is published in the official *Army and Navy Gazette* of this week. He estimates the enemy's strength to have been between forty-five thousand and fifty thousand infantry and artillery, and ten thousand cavalry. Gen. Sherman says that he maintained about the same strength during the campaign; the number of men joining from furlough and hospitals about compensating for loss in battle and from sickness. Gen. Sherman concludes his report with a tribute to his subordinate commanders, Major Gens. Thomas, Schofield and Howard.

☞ We learn from the Gardiner *Journal* that Mrs. George Potter of Litchfield, drowned herself on Thusday night of last week. She had been laboring under partial insanity and had made several attempts before to commit suicide. She was 54 years of age, and an exemplary woman.

The Rebel Repulse of Friday. We take the following account of the repulse of the rebel attack on our lines north of the James river on Friday, the 7th inst., from the correspondence of the New York *Herald*:

"Field's division of rebel infantry, consisting of four brigades, with Geary's cavalry brigade, moved out of Richmond at an early hour Thursday evening on York river turnpike. They marched all night, as we well knew they would, and by a circuitous route fell upon Kautz's division of cavalry on the Central road at daylight, or a little after, on Friday morning. Hoke's division, of equal strength with Field's, moved out from the rebel line of works immediately beyond the right of our infantry line and advanced down the Central road.

The first idea of this movement entertained on our side was that it was designed to strike at the New Market heights, and, advancing up the New Market road, strike us in the rear. At that time we knew nothing of the movements of Hoke's division. The subsequent developments of their plans show this to have been an erroneous idea. Field moved out on the York river turnpike only far enough to pass around the right flank of Kautz's cavalry, and then stuck across the country to the Central road, and moved up that thoroughfare against the cavalry. It was their design for Hoke to move down that road simultaneously, the two commands to meet behind Kautz's picket line, and so cut them off. Fortunately Hoke was two hours behind time in making his movement, and so the scheme failed.

Kautz, discovering only the movement of Field's column, pitched into it, taking the chances of a battle of cavalry against infantry. He had with him two batteries of horse artillery—B of the 1st United States, and the 5th Wisconsin Battery. These were brought into play, and were handled efficiently, and for nearly two hours the rebels were held in check, during which time our cavalry made one or two spirited charges. The rebel cavalry under Geary also figured in this extensive skirmishing.

Finally the enemy massed his infantry to charge upon the cavalry. Kautz, supposing the massed forces to be dismounted cavalry, dismounted a portion of his men to meet the charge. The rebels came on with their usual yell, and very quickly showed themselves masters of the field.

Kautz's men were put to confusion and broke in the wildest disorder. At the same time the announcement was received of Hoke's advance, which increased the panic and caused a disgraceful stampede. Men, horses, wagons, &c., started for the rear at a fearful pace.

The artillery alone maintained its position, courageously fighting against the fearful odds opposed to it. The guns were served very rapidly and handled efficiently; but the rebels advanced steadily upon them until within forty feet, when the artillerists mounted their horses, cut traces and started after the cavalry. A single regiment of mounted men, Col. Sumner's New York mounted rifles, remained upon the field. These displayed the valor and efficiency of that particular arm of the service by maneuvering before the enemy long enough for Gen. Birney to form his corps and get ready to meet the rebels, and then retired in good order.

During the early morning General Birney was busily engaged forming his troops to receive the onset of the rebels.

The formation of the line gave the Third Brigade, Col. H. M. Plaisted of the Eleventh Maine commanding, the right; the Second brigade, Col. Joseph C Abbott of the Seventh New Hampshire commanding, the centre, and the First brigade, Col. B. F. Pond of the Sixty second Ohio commanding the left.

The rebels in their previous reconnoissance had discovered, as they supposed, the right of our infantry line, and the cavalry being stampeded, they now pressed on to what seemed to them the shortest route to pass our right and strike in our rear. The position held by the Second and Third brigades they supposed to be unoccupied, and so it was until fifteen minutes before the attack came. In this course, therefore, they headed.

At 10 o'clock they commenced their movement, and at the same moment our formidable array of artillery opened upon them, enfilading them more and more perfectly as they advanced, and doing great execution. They brought out two batteries into a little point of woods opposite the position of our guns, and attempted to silence our deadly fire; but Col. Jackson met this attempt by planting a couple of rifle batteries in the rear of the main line, which, firing over the others, did good execution upon the rebel batteries, causing one of them to limber up and get out of the way in a hurry, its horses being so badly used up that it became necessary to drag the pieces away by hand. In the meantime the fire upon the advancing rebel line of battle was not slackened nor was its execution less fearful. But still the rebels pressed on, and were soon in the woods, beyond the reach of our artillery.

The main attack fell upon the Second, or central brigade, the brigade on either flank being lightly engaged. The Second is about half armed with Spencer's repeating carbines, and had a strong skirmish line, composed wholly of men with weapon thrown well out to the front. These lay concealed behind a thicket of underbrush until the enemy was in close range; then suddenly rising they poured volley after volley with great steadiness into the rebel lines, causing a momentary halt. But again the line advanced, and our skirmishers, having exhausted their carbines, steadily gave way to the rear, and uncovered the main line of battle. Here were more carbines, and more men who understood using this terribly destructive weapon.

The action now became intensely hot. The woods were filled with a continuous roar of musketry and the savage work or butchery was going on with marked rapidity. Our men displaying a steadiness and coolness seldom equalled and never surpassed.

The rebels were obstinate and determined; but, finding that they could not drive our men from their position, finally gave way and retired in confusion. The battle had lasted about half an hour, but during that short space of time over one thousand of the rebels left their bones to enrich the sacred soil.

Our losses in killed, wounded and missing were a trifle over a hundred. It was the cheapest victory ever won on a battle field.

The rout of the enemy was complete, so much so that their officers were utterly unable to rally them for a second charge, thus admitting the day to be ours. They went back, leaving many of their dead and a number of their wounded in our hands. The ground is yet strewn with their dead, while numbers of bodies are known to have been taken back by them, and some were buried on the field.

We could see them fall at every discharge of our artillery, while by the musketry fire to which they exposed themselves they must have lost not less than one thousand men in killed and wounded. Besides this we captured about two hundred and fifty prisoners.

Among their slain was Brigadier General Gregg, commanding a brigade of Field's Division. His body was taken back by the rebels.

Price's Invasion of Missouri. The damage caused by Gen. Price's invasion of Missouri is very great. According to a St Louis despatch, the Osage bridge, burned on the Pacific Railroad, was 1122 feet long, and cost $70,000. One span of this structure still stands. The Gasconade bridge was 922 feet long, and cost $55,000. Both these bridges have been entirely reconstructed the past year. In addition to these, five other smaller bridges have been burned, valued at $40,000. Six water tanks, with stationary engines, valued at $12,000, on this road, were also doubtless destroyed. The total value of property actually destroyed, together with loss of business during the time it will require to repair damages, is considerably over half a million. A gentleman just returned from an unsuccessful attempt to reach his family on the Southwest Branch Railroad, says a portion of the country he passed through presents a frightful picture of desolated villages, depopulated farm-houses, barns and fences consumed, and population scattered in every direction. Even the disloyal did not escape the ravages of the enemy.

☞ The *Christian Sun*, a paper published at Weldon, N. C., says: "We think there is little or no doubt that a fleet is now forming between Norfolk and Old Point to attack Wilmington. Among the number of vessels seen by our informant, there are two very formidable monitors. That an attack at an early day upon Wilmington is contemplated, we feel almost certain, and hope the authorities may be fully prepared for it."

☞ The Richmond *Dispatch* takes a sensible view of matters in Georgia, connected with the rumor of an attack by Hood on Atlanta. It says that Hood is in no condition to renew hostilities, and that an army unable to hold Atlanta when behind its entrenchments cannot be expected to retake them by assault after the enemy had gained their possession.

☞ A Richmond letter to the Charleston Mercury says: "The destitution of respectable families in this city is beginning to be felt quite severely; the sale of dresses, furniture, jewels, rare and costly books, etc., is becoming common."

Latest Telegraphic News.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

HOOD ABANDONS HIS MOVEMENT IN SHERMAN'S REAR.

HIS ARMY RETREATING SOUTHWARD.

SHERIDAN ENCOUNTERS THE ENEMY NEAR STRASBURG.

THEY ARE ROUTED AND RETREAT IN CONFUSION.

A Camp of Moseby's Guerillas Surprised.

His Artillery and Ammunition Captured.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE RECONNOISSANCE OF THE 13TH.

OUR CAVALRY HOLD THE POSITION.

ADOPTION OF THE NEW MARYLAND CONSTITUTION.

Capture of the Steamer Roanoke by Pirates.

THE PENNSYLVANIA VOTE.

THE VOTE OF OHIO SOLDIERS.

GOLD $2.14 1-4.

War Department,
Washington, Oct. 17.

To Major General Dix:

Advices from Gen. Sherman to the evening of Oct. 16th, indicate that Hood, after having struck the Railroad in the neighborhood of Dalton or Resaca, has fallen back before Sherman without fighting, abandoning his great movement upon our line of communication.

He has torn some fifteen miles of the road from Resaca north, but the injury will be repaired without difficulty.

The interruption will cause no inconvenience to Sherman's army, as his stores of supplies south of the track, as well as north of it are ample.

Hood has retreated towards the Southwest. His rear left Dalton in haste at six o'clock Sunday morning.

Gen. Sheridan reports that the rebel army lately under Early, but now apparently under Longstreet, having appeared in the vicinity of Strasburg, his forces moved to attack them on Saturday.

Crook, who had the advance, found the rebels drawn up in four lines of battle, but upon charging them with his usual impetuosity, they broke and withdrew in considerable disorder, without giving the opportunity for any serious conflict.

Sheridan reports them as continuing their retreat in haste far up the valley.

Col. Ganzevort, commanding the 13th New York has succeeded in surprising a camp of Moseby's guerillas in the Blue Ridge Mountains, capturing his artillery, consisting of four pieces with his munitions complete. (Signed)

C. A. Dana, Acting Sec. of War.

Baltimore, Oct. 17. The returns are all in. The home vote foots up 12,820 against the new Constitution and 11,246 for it, showing a deficiency on the home vote of 1574 votes to secure its adoption, but the soldiers' vote, thus far received, amounts to 2463, making the majority for Constitution 889, which will be increased, it is thought, by not less than 500 votes more. Thus the new Constitution is clearly adopted, and Maryland will henceforth rank as a free State.

New York, Oct. 17. The *Herald's* correspondent with Gen. Butler says:

Our losses in the reconnoissance on the 13th were three officers and 20 men killed, and 14 officers and 296 men wounded. One officer and 23 men are missing.

The rebel firing on Dutch Gap canal has ceased since Gen. Butler placed the rebel prisoners in it.

The trees in front of the 18th corps have been cut down by the rebels to obtain a better view of our operations.

Gen. Kautz's cavalry on the right still holds the position gained by the reconnoissance on the 13th.

Lee's official report of this affair claims a rebel victory.

At latest accounts, the rebels were massing cavalry on our left, who it is thought would make a dash on the Weldon railroad.

New York, Oct. 17. By the steamer Liberty, from Havana, we learn that it is currently reported there that the steamer Roanoke was captured by 25 rebels, among whom were Lt. Bain, alias Johnson, who captured the Chesapeake and the engineer of the Harriet Lane, who would take charge of the Roanoke.

The *Tribune's* Washington despatch claims over 3000 Union majority in Pennsylvania on the home vote, based on the latest returns from Philadelphia.

The *World's* Harrisburg despatch figures the democratic majority on the home vote at 660, and insists that they have carried the State on the home vote.

Baltimore, Oct. 17. The following is the official vote of the Ohio soldiers in Gen. Crook's command with Sheridan's army:

36th Ohio Veteran Infantry—Union, 259; Dem, none.
23d Veteran Infantry—Union, 266; Dem. none.
31st Veteran Infantry—Union 328; Dem 30.
34th Reg't Veteran Infantry—Union, 162; Dem. 23.
116th Reg't Veteran Inf.—Union, 219; Dem. 69.
123d Reg't Veteran Inf.—Union, 132; Dem. 57.
Battery L, First Ohio—Union, 55; Dem. 34.
Total Union, 1421; Dem. 213.

The Devastations of War. Gen. Sheridan has thus far literally carried out the orders of Gen. Grant to leave the valley of the Shenandoah a waste. In reference to the destruction of supplies, the correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes as follows:

"No doubt the rebel papers will cry out against what is now being done in the valley toward rendering it unfit to subsist the rebel army. Yet it is only since we have commenced this work that we fairly see how necessary it is. Many of the mills were found to contain thousands of bushels of wheat, which the millers were grinding up as fast as they could for the use of the rebel army. The amount of wheat which we find in the valley is astonishingly large, the mills are full of it; the barnes are stored with it. Stacks as high as houses are found in the fields. Besides, there is an abundance of oats in the sheaf, and enormous quantities of corn. Almost every barn we come to is loaded with wheat, hay and oats. The destruction of these barns is being accomplished as fast as possible. Of course it is no pleasing sight to witness fires in every direction that the sight can penetrate. Still, it is pre-eminently necessary, and beyond all doubt a very great step toward putting down the rebellion. Unfortunately, some few houses caught fire from the barns, and were consumed; but it was not our fault that this happened, nor was it our desire and intention that it should be so. In every instance that has come to the knowledge of your correspondent, the greatest care has been taken to spare dwelling houses, which are looked upon as strictly private property. The barns are not now looked upon in this light. They contain the means of subsistence for the rebel army, and that subsistence has been declared 'contraband of war,' and the barns must be destroyed because of their containing it."

Gen. Sherman's Kindness to Citizens of Atlanta. The Macon (Ga) *Telegraph* says refugees report generally kind personal treatment from Gen. Sherman and his officers, and adds:

"A friend whose wife was left an invalid in Atlanta, and came within our lines a day or two since, says that at her request General Sherman came to see her, and finding her unable to attend to the arrangement of her movables for transportation, had them all bound up nicely and transported to our lines—even to her washtub.

The Federal General had three hours conversation with her, and justified at length his order for the removal, insisting that in his exposed position, liable to be cut off and besieged, it was the part of humanity to require that non-combatants should not be exposed to the privations and perils to which his army must probably be subjected; and worse, because he could not provide too for a large population. Goods left behind were stored and duplicate receipts given, with the promise that they should be safely returned."

A lady of Atlanta who preferred coming North to going South—who was in this city last week and purchased a bonnet at one of our fashionable millinery establishments, paying for it in gold—also bears testimony to Gen. Sherman's kindness. She says that when the rebel army evacuated Atlanta they carried off much of her property, but when Gen. Sherman took possession she was informed that none of her property would be taken from her, and she was allowed to take away whatever she desired. Although strongly Southern in her feelings, she acknowledged that she had been kindly treated. We are informed that large numbers of the wealthy families of that section availed themselves of Gen. Sherman's permission to come North, having become tired of the hardships and privations incident to rebeldom.—*Boston Journal*, 6*th*.

☞ We have so frequently expressed the opinion that the J. Monroe Taylor Gold Medal Soap was the *Ne Plus Ultra* of all dirt, grease, paint and tar extractors, that it appears unnecessary to occupy space only to reaffirm that opinion. We sincerely hope that no housewife will fail to supply herself with such a valuable article of domestic economy; one washing day will convince all who have not before been fortunate enough to have tried it. Most of the grocers sell it.

☞ When Gen. Early reached Brown's Gap on his retreat his total loss in killed, wounded and missing was nearly fifteen thousand. This is known to be a fact. The celebrated Stonewall Brigade was all but wiped out at the battle of Opequan—a few hundred cripples and prisoners being all that is left of it.

Better than Port.—Speer's Sambuci Wine is better than pure port, and since the adulteration of the latter it must take its place. It is pure and really excellent and health-giving.—*Troy Times*. Get Speer's Wine only.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The Record of the War.

Sheridan's Retrograde Movement---The Rebel Victory over the Rebel Cavalry.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12. The *Herald's* correspondent with Gen. Sheridan says the retrograd movement of the army was not determined upon until after the rebel army had been broken and driven from the valley and the valley itself rendered untenable for another rebel army by the destruction of the forage, grain, &c., it contained. Gen. Sheridan then withdrew in order to be nearer his base of supplies, as his subsistence had to be hauled in wagons almost 100 miles. On retiring no considerable number of the enemy were seen until the 8th inst., when a large body of cavalry under Rosser appeared. They attacked a portion of our cavalry and were handsomely repulsed. Still they bivouacked near by for the night. In the morning Gen. Sheridan ordered our cavalry to settle this new cavalry general, which Torbett at once proceeded to do.

General Custar's and Merritt's divisions formed and took their positions. Gen. Custar drove the enemy back a mile to a strong position on a brook, where they determined to make a stand behind breastworks of rails and stones. Gen. Custar, however, threw in his whole command, making three magnificent charges and the last carried the position by assault. At the same time a junction was formed with Merritt, when skirmishing ensued until Davis' brigade succeeded in striking the rebels on the flank, producing consternation in the rebel ranks in Merritt's front. The whole division line then pushed forward and the rebels broke and fled in a perfect panic and disorder. Pursuit was given and the guns caissons, and wagons, cattle and several hundred prisoners were captured. They were pursued through Woodstock, Edenburg and Mount Jackson, a distance of over twenty miles, in utter bewilderment, seeking safety for their lives.

The following details of the cavalry engagement, last Sunday is furnished by Gen. Sheridan:

"I have seen no sign of the enemy since the brilliant engagement of the 9th. It was a square cavalry fight in which the enemy were routed beyond my power to describe. He lost everything carried on wheels except one piece of artillery, and when last seen it was passing over Rudes Hill, near New Market, on a keen run, twenty-six miles from the battle field, to which point pursuit was kept up. The batteries, men, horses, &c., were in good condition, but were all exchanged by our cavalrymen for their broken down animals. The casualties on the 9th will not exceed sixty men.

The Rebel Invasion of Missouri---Price's Proclamation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. Oct. 10. From the *Democrat's* Jefferson City correspondence it seems the rebel demonstration on that place on the 7th was merely to occupy our forces while the enemy's main body crossed Osage river. After feeting our fortifications, and finding them strong, they passed westward during the night. They were some 20,000 strong, with from 16 to 25 cannon and a long train of wagons. Gen. Pleasanton arrived on the morning of the 8th and assumed command, and in the afternoon followed the rebels with about 800 cavalry. Reports had reached Jefferson that we engaged Price's rear, while Curtis, coming from Kansas, was fighting the front.

The *Democrat's* Jefferson City dispatch of tonight says: "A courier just from California; 25 miles west, brings information that our cavalry were skirmishing nearly all day yesterday. In the afternoon the rebels entered California and burned the depot and a train of cars.

Price has issued a proclamation stating that he had come into the State intending to remain, that he desired to make friends and not enemies, and that the depredations which had been committed were a military necessity.

About four o'clock our forces placed a battery outside California and drove the rebels out. We killed, wounded and captured over 100. Our loss was only a few wounded. The rebels tore up about a mile of railroad track on the east side of California, and it is also torn up in several places on this side.

The rebel Col. Standewaite is reported to have been at Tipton last night with 5000 men moving toward Boonville.

The rebel Major Bowie and rebel Lieut. Key have been killed and Col. Shanks mortally wounded.

Col. Fletcher, who arrived from Rolla to-night, reports 1500 men repairing the southwest branch of the railroad; that the telegraph will be working to-morrow; that the road will be open from Rolla to Moselle the day after; and that all is now safe at Rolla.

The Situation in Georgia---Hood's Army Demoralized---Defenses of Wilmington---John Barleycorn in the Shenandoah Valley.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12. Late Richmond papers have the following:

The *Whig* expects much from Hood's last movement, and describes Gen. Sherman's position as that of Burgoyne in the Revolution. Gen. Sherman's effective force at Atlanta is counted at not over 50,000.

The Savanah *Republican* charges Hood's army with licentiousness and demoralization. It is more feared by the inhabitants than by the Yankees.

As to the attack on Wilmington, the Augusta *Constitutionalist* says that place bids fair to put a period to the audacious luck of Farragut, as no more tremendous earthworks exist on this continent than those that bulwark the inlet of Cape Fear.

The rebel failure in the Shenandoah Valley are attributed more to John Barleycorn than the Yankees, as drunkenness among the rebel officers and men had become common.

From Tennessee---Federal Attack on Forrest Repulsed.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 12. Col. Hodge of General Washburn's command, with 1200 infantry and a battery of four guns on board of three transports, conveyed by two gunboats, at 3 P. M., on the 10th inst., met the enemy under Gen. Forrest in person, at East Point, with two batteries, and was repulsed with the loss of twenty killed and twenty-six wounded and missing. All the guns of the battery were lost and two of the transports disabled. Two caissons were burst by the explosion of Forrest's shells. Forrest is supposed to have crossed the river. Hodge, with the ballence of his force, has reached Johnsonville.

From James River---The Enemy Shelling Dutch Gap---Arrival of Rebel Deserters.

NEW YORK, 13. The *Tribune's* correspondent with Gen. Butler says: "Evidences of the exhaustion and disorganization of the rebel army are greatly on the increase. Over fifty deserters have just come in who report extensive dissatisfaction. Six of the crew of the iron clad Virginia have also deserted."

Sheridan's Victory over Rosser's Cavalry.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13. The *World's* correspondent with Sheridan says the victory over Rosser's cavalry was one of the most complete ever won. Among the guns captured was the famous Baltimore battery, with its gunners. The prisoners captured were mostly of the best class of the rebel army. One of our cavalry men made a great mistake. He rushed at a couple of officers, aiming for the best dressed, and captured him. He proved to be a captain, while his comrade, much poorer dressed, who escaped, was Gen. Lomax.

Successful Federal Expedition in Mississippi.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 13. Natchez dates to the 4th inst are received. The expedition under Col. McCable, which left Vidalia on the 26th ult, had returned, having captured the rebel Col. Wilkins, 4 captains, several guerrillas, 400 head of cattle, 150 mules, 50 horses, a considerable quantity of cotton and woolen cloths, a quantity of arms and ammunition, and 37 recruits.

From Missouri---The Rebel Price at Boonesville---He Makes a Speech.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14. Price's headquarters are still reported at Boonesville.

Shelby and Gen. John B Clark, son of the former Congressman of that district, are reported north of the Missouri river pillaging and conscripting.

Our cavalry have evacuated Fulton, Sturgeon, Huntsville, Glasgow and Fayette and are concentrating at Macon city.

Gen. Price made a speech at Boonesville, stating that he came to redeem the people, that it was his last effort in their behalf, that if they would rally to his standard all would be well and he would remain with them, and that if they would not the confederacy would not again offer them an opportunity for redemption from their foes.

A despatch from Major Williams of the 10th Kansas says he has taken possession of Pilot Knob and the surrounding region.

He found 215 wounded rebels there, including 26 commissioned officers.

The evidence is conclusive that the rebels lost over 1500 in killed and wounded on the attack on Pilot Knob.

From the Potomac Army---Important Reconnoissance to the Right---The Rebel Concentrating a Cavalry Force on our Left.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16. The *Herald's* correspondence from the Union armies before Richmond, says:

"There was an important reconnoissance last Thursday by two divisions of the Tenth Corps under Gen. Terry.

The expedition proceeded to the right of our right wing, and after advancing some distance came up with and drove in the rebel pickets, and continued on to the Central or Darbytown road, running up to Richmond. They had not gone up this road far before they were met by opposing skirmishers, and pressing on they found themselves in front of a new and formidable line of rebel works, strongly garrisoned by Hoke's and Field's divisions.

This was an important discovery. Those works had been built since the battle of the 20th ult., and were designed to supply the place of those taken from the rebels on that day.

The enemy opened on our men from their works, and a severe fight ensued. General Terry made an assault on the fortifications, but deeming it impracticable to take them with the force at his disposal, and having accomplished the design of the expedition, returned to camp.

As soon as his troops commenced to withdraw, the rebels sallied out and attacked, but they were severely repulsed, their dead and wounded thickly strewing the ground. After that our forces were allowed to return unmolested.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing was about 400. The enemy suffered to an equal extent.

A portion of the Army of the Potomac is so near the South Side Railroad that they can hear the trains moving.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16. A letter from the Army of the Potomac says:

The enemy exercise the utmost vigilance to prevent desertions from their ranks.

The rebel cavalry appear to have been massing on our left, meditating, it was supposed, a raid on the railroad near Warren's Station. Preparations were made to give them a fitting reception.

Many new recruits having arrived, drilling was going on at all hours of the day.

From New Orleans---Successful Operations of our Forces in the Gulf Department.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10. The steamers Yazoo and Creole have arrived from New Orleans, bringing advices of the 9th.

The report of Gen. Asboth's expedition to Mariana, Fla., is confirmed. Our loss in killed and wounded was 32, including Capt. W. M. Young of the 7th Vermont, and Lt. E. W. Ayer of the 2d Maine cavalry—both killed. Gen. Asboth's cheek bone was broken, and left arm fractured in two places.

The expedition sent by Gen. Dana from Rodney, Miss., of colored cavalry and infantry, reached Fayette, on the 2d instant, capturing 600 cattle and large number of horses and mules, and several prisoners.

Another expedition sent by Gen. Dana, attacked the rebels at Woodville on the 6th capturing 3 guns, 2 officers and 54 men, and killing 40. Our loss none.

A cavalry expedition under General Lee, captured Clinton, La.. on the 6th inst., with 30 prisoners, including Lt. Col. Pinckney, the rebel Provost Marshal General of the district, and a considerable quantity of stores and ammunition. At last accounts Lee was ten miles east of Clinton, still moving on.

A reconnoissance sent out from Morganzia, under Col. Guppy of the 2d Wisconsin, with three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, returned previous to the 6th, after a severe skirmish with 1000 rebel cavalry. Our loss two killed and 3 or 4 wounded. The enemy's loss is supposed to be considerable. Thirteen rebel prisoners were taken.

From Port Royal---Union Prisoners at Charleston---Rebel Soldiers Captured---Blockade Runner Sunk.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16. The steamship Fulton from Port Royal, 14th arrived last night.

Capt. Cox, of the 5th Penn. has escaped from the Charleston prison. He says that twenty deaths from yellow fever are daily occurring in Charleston.

The Union prisoners have all been sent out of the city. There are about 4000 prisoners in and about the city.

Gen. Foster recently made a tour of inspection of the fortifications in Florida.

Col. Noble lately captured a camp of the militia at Enterprise, Fla., and reported that a rebel battalion under Maj. Clinch had been made prisoners at Tallahassee.

A large side wheel blockade runner has been sunk by our fleet at the entrance of Charleston harbor.

A steamer which was trying to run out was driven back.

Foreign News.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Europa from Liverpool, Oct., 1, and Queenstown, Oct. 2, passed Cape Race on Monday evening, at 10.

The political news is unimportant.

The Federal steamer Onward was cruising on the Brazilian coast in search of rebel vessels. The crop of cotton in Brazil is much less than was expected.

The *Morning Post*, in an editorial on American affairs, remarks: "It is certainly singular that the peace party in the North has not been enabled to put forward a candidate especially pledged to pursue a peaceful policy. The fact is, however, it cannot do so, and circumstances tend to confirm the feeling, now almost unanimously entertained, that some time must elapse before the Northern population will admit the necessity of putting an end to the war."

The retirement of George Peabody from city life took place Oct. 1, in conformity to a long-expressed intention. The *Times'* city article remarks: It is certain no one has completed a business career which has commanded more universal respect from the commercial world. The business of the house, the prosperity of which has been uninterrupted, will henceforth be carried on by the remaining partners, J. S. Morgan and C. Gooch."

The Manchester *Guardian* publishes evidence that employment was again becoming more scarce in the manufacturing districts. There were continued depression and sensitiveness in financial and commercial circles.

Numerous additional failures are reported in connection with the Leeds Banking Co. on the London Stock Exchange. The fortnightly settlement led to three suspensions among the brokers. The demand discount had been very heavy, but the bank rate was unchanged. The Conferate loan on the 30th fell to 57, but rallied and closed at 62 a 64.

THREE DAYS LATER.

The steamer Hecla from Liverpool Oct. 4th and Queenstown 5th arrived at Halifax on the 15th.

It is stated that the Franco-Italian treaty, will not be satisfied until the Capital of Italy is removed to Florence.

The London *Times* says the capture of Atlanta by Sherman, and the subsequent victory by Sheridan, renders the re-election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency almost certain.

Ten persons were killed and as many wounded by the explosion of the powder magazine near Erith. The destruction of property was very large.

The financial pressure is now believed to be over. Gold continues to flow into the Bank of England, and the demand for discount about the usual average.

Special Notices.

AYER'S AGUE CURE.

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

Fever and Ague is not the only consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation in malarious districts, among which are *Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Back-Side, Colic, Paralysis,* and *Derangement of the Stomach*, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the *intermittent type*, or become periodical. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and thus cures them all alike. It is not only the most effectual remedy ever discovered for this class of complaints, but it is the cheapest, and moreover is perfectly safe. No harm can arise from its use, and the patient, when cured, is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease. Can this be said of any other cure for Chills and Fevers? It is true of this, and its importance to those affected with the complaint cannot be over estimated. So sure is to cure the Fever and Ague, that it may be truthfully said to be a certain remedy. One dose dispels the chill. It is not a good medicine to sell, because one bottle cures a whole neighborhood.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO, Lowell, Mass., and sold by CHAS. F. POTTER, Augusta, Me.

SOLD AT WHOLESALE BY

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DR. V. B. LOCKROW,
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COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest** materials, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely **beneficial** in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 1y7

CONSTITUTION WATER.

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., March 2, 1863.

DR. W. H. GREGG—

Dear Sir:—Having seen your advertisement of "Constitution Water" recommended for Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Irritation of the Bladder, having suffered for the past three years, and tried the skill of a number of physicians with only a temporary relief, I was induced to try your medicine. I procured one bottle of your agents at Hartford, Messrs. Lee, Sisson & Co., and when I had used half of it, to my surprise, I found a great change in my health. I have used two bottles of it, and am where I never expected to be in my life, well, and in good spirits. I cannot express my gratitude for it,—I feel that it is all and more than you recommend it to be. May the blessing of God ever attend you in your labors of love.

Yours truly,
LEONARD S. BIGELOW.

DR. W. H. GREGG—

Dear Sir:—I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Diseases of the *Prostrate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results—having suffered all that a man could suffer, and live, and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend every body suffering from any diseases of the kidneys, to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant 9th Ward Police.

New York, Dec. 30, 1861.

MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Agents,
46 Cliff Street, New York.

Sold by all Druggists. 3m44

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

The virtues of DAVIS' PAIN KILLER are not confined to the human race. It is used with equal success for Horses, either internally or externally. It cures Lameness, Swellings, Scratch-Old Sores, Cuts and Kicks, Weak Joints, Sprains, Cramps, Colic, Pain in the Limbs, Bruises, Strains, Galls Rheumatism, Pain in the Bowels, &c., &c.

Every owner of a horse, and those who travel with horses, should always have a bottle of PAIN KILLER with them, to use in case of an accident or sudden sickness, as horses are liable to colic or cramps in the stomach from change of water and food. Many fine horses have been sacrificed, whose lives might have been saved by a timely use of this medicine.

DIRECTIONS.

For Colic or Gripes, give an ounce of Pain Killer in a pint of warm water and molasses [with a little milk if convenient;] rub the belly well with the Pain Killer clear. If not relieved in half an hour, repeat the dose.

For sprains, bruises, swellings of the body or legs, neck strains, rheumatism, stiff joints, limbs, or neck, contraction of the muscles, swelling of the glands, kicks, or any contusion or bruises, rub the parts affected several times a day with the Pain Killer, and good results will soon follow.

Scratches and old sores, wash clean with Castile Soap and water, and apply the Pain Killer three times a day. 2w44

A "COUGH," "COLD," OR IRRITATED THROAT, if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Reach *directly* the parts affected and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CATARRH they are beneficial. Obtain only the *genuine* BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES which have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from:

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HENRY WARD BEECHER, Brooklyn, N. Y.
N. P. WILLIS, New York.
Hon. C. A. PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate.
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.
Prof. EDW'D NORTH, Clinton, N. Y.
SURGEONS IN THE ARMY, and others of eminence.

Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. 1m43

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by base fall and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge*. Address

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE,
1y33 *New York City.*

☞ THE GREAT PREPARATIONS OF THE AGE. After years of experiment and expenditure, Messrs HOWE & STEVENS, of this city, have brought to perfection their FAMILY DYE COLORS We unhesitatingly assert that they surpass, beyond comparison, any preparations of the kind ever put into the market They include some thirty or more colors, which for beauty, permanency and clearness are all that can be desired. They are perfect, economical, admirable, and once tried become a household blessing In these times of high prices their use will save the necessity for the purchase of many a new garment. To our mind they meet a long existing want. The demand for the dyes cannot fail to be immense. 1w45

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the *CHINA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY* will be held on SATURDAY, Oct 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Jefferson School House. for the choice of officers for the ensuing year. A general attendance is requested.

C. K. EVANS, Sec'y.
China, Oct. 15, 1864. 1w45

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

TUESDAY, October 17, 1864.

[Corrected weekly by J. McARTHUR, J. Hodge & Co., C. H Mulliken & Co., and J. G. Adams]

Flour,	$10 00 to 15 00	Clear Salt Pork,	18 00 to 20 00
Corn Meal,	1 80 to 2 00	Mutton,	8 to 10
Rye Meal,	2 25 to 2 50	Turkeys,	15 to 18
Wheat,	none	Chickens,	15 to 18
Rye,	none	Geese,	10 to 12½
Corn,	1 80 to 1 85	Clover seed,	nominal
Barley,	nominal	Portsgrass,	nominal
Beans,	2 25 to 2 75	Red Top,	nominal
Oats,	90 to 95	Hay,	18 00 to 22 00
Potatoes,	60 to 70	Linn,	1 35 to 1 40
Dried Apples,	none	Fleece Wool,	80 to 85
Cooking "	62 to 75	Pulled Wool,	80 to 90
Butter	40 to 43	Sheep Skins,	1 25 to 1 75
Cheese,	18 to 22	Hides,	8 to —
Eggs,	25 to 26	Calfskins,	15 to 18
Lard,	25 to 26	Lamb Skins,	1 25 to 1 75
Veal	8 to 10	Wood, hard,	$ 8 50 10,25
Round Hog,	$12½ to 15 00	Wood, soft,	$3 00 to 5,00

THE CATTLE MARKETS.
AT BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE.

WEDNESDAY, October 12, 1864.

At Market 2433 cattle, 1900 Beeves, and 633 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, Yearlings, two and three years old, not suitable for beef.

PRICES.

BEEVES—First qual. 12,00 @ 12,50 ₱ 100 lbs. on the total
Second do. 9,50 @ 10,00 ₱ weight of hide, tallow,
Third do. 7,00 @ 8,00 ₱ and dressed beef.
Extra $13,00 @ $13,50; premium, $14,00.

Working Oxen—Sales $75, $100, $125 $260.

Milch Cows—$52 @ $90; extra, $70 @ 90; ordinary, $28 @ 45.

Veal Calves—$— @ $— per head.

Sheep—6 @ 9 ₱ lb on live weight, sheared; lambs $3.50 @ $6 00 each.

Hides—11 @ 12c. *Calf Skins*—28c to 30c ₱ lb, or 2,00 @ 2,75. *Tallow*—13@14½c.

Pelts, sheep—75@ $1,25; Lambs' $1.00 @ $1,50.

Stores—Wholesale, 10 @ 11c ₱ lb; retail, 12 @ 13c. Fat hogs 12½, live weight.

Two hundred and forty-four head of cattle, and three hundred and sixty sheep and lambs are reported from Maine during the week.

REMARKS—There was about the same number of Northern cattle as last week, more Western, but about 600 less from Maine, about 300 kept over, and about the same number for sale as last week. There were more large, fat Northern oxen, and quick sales, some at $14 50 per cwt.; but small cattle, such as 2-year-olds and heifers, and thin cattle sold slow and at lower prices. The average price for oxen was $12.50 to $13 per cwt. About all the cattle from Maine were store cattle.

SALES OF EASTERN CATTLE—Stephen Cannon sold 1 pair of working oxen that girthed 6½ feet, for $140, some 2-year-olds for $32 to $35. Wells & Hyde sold 6 pairs small workers for $110 per pair, girth 6 ft 2 in. John Fall sold 1 pair, girth 7 ft, for $180, 1 pair girth 6½ feet, for $160

SHEEP AND LAMBS—3570 at market. Prices—in lots, $3 00, $3 50, $4,00. Extra and selections. $4 50, $5,00@$5 50 or from 6 to 7½ cents ₱ lb. Spring lambs, $2.50 to $5.50.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, Oct. 15, 1864.

APPLES. Green ₱ bbl (new crop) $3.00 @ 4 00, Sliced, ₱ lb 13@ 14.

BUTTER. Country ₱ lb 38@40, Choice Table 43@45, Store 33@35.

BEANS. Marrow ₱ bush $3 00@3 25, Pea $3 00@3 25, Blue Pod $2 50@2 75.

CHEESE. Vermont ₱ lb new 21@22c; New York 22@23.

GRAIN. Rye $2,00@2 10, oats 95@$1,00, South yellow corn, 1.70, corn mixed 1 65 @ 1 65, barley nominal, shorts, per ton $41@$43; fine feed $43@47.

HAY. Hay ₱ ton, pressed $21 @ $23.

HIDES & SKINS. Western, 25@28, Slaughter Hides, 9@10, Calf Skins, 25@30, Sheep Pelts, dry, 1.50@2 50.

PRODUCE. Beef ₱ quarter ₱ lb 11c@13c; Eggs, 28@28; Potatoes ₱ bbl, 3,50@3 75; Chickens, 18@20; Lamb, 11@12; Turkey, 22@25; Geese, none; Veal, 11@13.

BOSTON MARKET.....Oct. 17.

Flour—The market is dull and prices tending down—sales have been at $8,80@ $8.75 for Western superfine; $9.25@ $9,75 for common extras; $9,75@ $10,25 for medium do.; and $10.50 @ $14,00 for good and choice brands, including favorite St. Louis

CORN—Western mixed, $1,60@1 62.

OATS—Northern and Canada, 90 @ 92c ₱ bushel.

RYE—1,55@ 1,60 bushel.

NEW YORK MARKET.....Oct. 10.

Flour—Super State $8.50@9,50; Roun' Hoop Ohio, 10,25@ 11.75; Western 8.50@10,00; Southern 10,85@14,25; Canada 9,35@12,00.

Wheat—Chicago spring 2 03; amber Michigan 2,26; red winter Western 2.15@2,20; amber Milwaukie 2,05@2,08.

Corn—Mixed Western 1.54

Oats—Canada 84.

Married.

In Augusta, Oct. 17th, by the Rev. Mr. Brown, George L. Hamlen to Eliza Partridge; Oct. 8th, by M Cunningham Esq., Edwin Ladd to Sarah F. Fisher.

In Concord, Oct. 8th, by O. Orlando Vithum, Esq., Philander Newton of Moose River Plantation, to Mary E Williams of Pleasant Ridge Plantation; also, by the same, Otis Newton of Moose River Plantation, to Clara E. Foss of Pleasant Ridge Plantation.

In Portland, Chas. W. Ford, 1st Me. Cav., of Bristol, to Elisabeth H McClellan

In Newcastle, William Newhall of Washington, to Martha J. Robinson.

Died.

In Augusta, Oct, 7th, Mrs. E. R. Robbins, aged 27 years.

In Readfield, Aug. 8th, Mary T., daughter of Mark and Lucy Giles of Belgrade, aged 21 years 5 mos.

In New Orleans, at the Marine Hospital, August 20th, Edwin K. Jordan, Co. K, 24 Me. Cav., formerly of Vassalboro', aged 16 years 5 mos

In So. Vassalboro', Aug 28th, Chas. A. Taylor, aged 46 yrs.; Aug. 31st Thomas W. Taylor, aged 18 years.

In Winthrop, Frank Scott son of Silas S. and Harriet Webb, aged 7 years 6 mos.

In Manchester, 17th inst, Catharine B. Lyon, aged 28 years.

In Whitefield, Oct. 2d, Mrs. Zilphia A., wife of Alden J. Norris of Somerville, aged 23 years 5 mos.; Oct 3d, Mrs. Beatrice W., wife of Merrill Turner of Somerville, aged 20 years, daughters of Jeremiah and Angeline Partridge.

In East Vassalboro', Sept 8th, Carrie M., daughter of J. B. and A. M. Priest, aged 32 years.

Killed at the battle near Winchester, Va., Septh 19th, Joseph H., son of Elijah Wilson, Esq. of Solon, aged 24 years 2 mos., Co. A. 26th Mass. Vols.

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of October*, 1864.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of LEONARD J. GRANT, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested by publishing this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of November, next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K BAKER, *Judge*.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 45*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of October*, 1864.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of CHRISTOPHER LINCOLN, late of Litchfield, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of November next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 45*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of October*, 1864.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of SARAH BISSEY, late of Albion, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, that notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order in the *Maine Farmer*, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at AUGUSTA, in said County, on the second Monday of November next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 45*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of October*, 1864.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of SMITH CRAM, late of Mount Vernon, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested by publishing this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of November, next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 45*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the second Monday of October*, 1864.

THURSTRAM FALL, Jr., Guardian of John A. Woodsum and Willard D. Woodsum, of Albion, in said County, minors, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said Wards for allowance: and also his request to be discharged from that trust:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing this order three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer printed in Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of November next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 45*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of October*, 1864.

ISABEL DUTTON, widow of Jesse Dutton, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for Commissioners to be appointed to set out her dower in the real estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of November next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 45*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of October*, 1864.

MARY A. GETCHELL, widow of Owen Getchell, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of November next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition shouldnot be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 45*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of October*, 1864.

SARAH F. LIBBEY, widow of Isaac H. Libbey, late of Albion, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at AUGUSTA, in said County, on the second Monday of November next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 45*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the second Monday of October*, 1864

CHARLOTTE A. WARD, widow of John Ward, late of China, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested, may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of November next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K BAKER. *Judge*.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 45*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of October*, 1864.

SARAH S. SANDERSON, widow of George Sanderson, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased; she having waived the provisions of the will of the deceased, in her favor:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta on the second Monday of November next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 45*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the second Monday of October*, 1864.

DAVID M. RAMSELL, Administratrix on the Estate of DAVID M. RAMSELL, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all personsinterested by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of November next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 45*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of October*, 1864.

LAVINIA BROWN, Administratrix on the Estate of James Brown, late of Litchfield, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of November next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 45*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of October*, 1864.

JOSEPH W. PATTERSON, Executor of the last will and testament of Cornelius Allen, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing this order three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of November next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 45*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of October*, 1864.

WILLIAM H. WOODS, Executor of the last will and testament of Simeon Woods, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing this order three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of November next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 45*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the second Monday of October*, 1864

Poetry.

THE RIEER PATH.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

No bird-song floated down the hill,
The tangled bank below was still.

No rustle from the birchen stem,
No ripple from the water's hem.

The dusk of twilight round us grew,
We felt the falling of the dew.

Far from us, ere the day was done,
The wooded hills shut out the sun.

But on the river's farther side
We saw the hill-tops glorified—

A tender glow, exceeding fair,
A dream of day without its glare.

With us the damp, the chill, the gloom;
With them the sunset's rosy bloom;

While dark through willowy vistas seen,
The rivers rolled in shade between.

From out the darkness where we trod
We gazed upon the hills of God,

Whose light seemed not of moon or sun;
We spake not but our thoughts were one.

We paused, as if from that bright shore
Beckoned our dear ones gone before;

And stilled our beating hearts to hear
The voices lost to mortal ear!

Sudden our pathway turned from night,
The hills swung open to the light!

Through their green gates the sunshine showed
A long, slant splendor downward flowed.

Down glade and glen and bank it rolled:
It bridged the shaded stream with gold;

And, borne on odors of mist, allied
The shadowy with the sunlit side!

"So," prayed we, "when our feet draw near
The river path with mortal fear,

And the night cometh, chill with dew,
O', Father, let Thy light break through!

So let the hills of doubt divide—
So bridge with faith the sinless tide!

So let the eyes that fall on earth
On Thy eternal hills look forth;

And in Thy beckoning angels know
The dear one that we loved below."

Our Story-Teller.

CAPTAIN CHARLEY.

"To think how in your sleeping town
Such happy mothers be,
Who keep their many sons at home,
While I—I had but thee."

There was sunshine in the room, and the breath
flowers. A golden-throated bird trilled notes
gushing, musical joy to the roses and helio-
opes in the window below him. It did not
ound like the song of a caged bird. Perhaps
e sweet odor stealing up to him from the blos-
ms, the sunshine on his golden wings, stirred
me slumbering bird-memory of his, and made
m think he was at home again in the summer
le around which the summer sea breaks mur-
urously, and where the roses bloom all the year.
he furniture was light and graceful. The car-
t was gay. Nothing was sad there but the
o faces—mother and son.

They had been talking long and earnestly.
hen for a while they had sat in silence, which
e son, Charley Wayne, was the first to break.

"If you were poor, mother, and really needed
e, I would stay at home without saying a word."

"My heart is poor—my heart needs you. You
re my all. For the rest, if it will keep you, I
ill sell all I have and give to the poor, and you
all stay and work for me."

Charley looked up at her with eyes whose
eaning always stirred her soul, for they were
e eyes of her youth's love. Over such eyes
ew the roses and violets of that same June of
862.

"What would father have said, mother?"

The question found its mark. She well knew
hence came her son's quick courage, his eyes of
arnest meaning, his heart true as steel, warm
summer. If "father" was living he would
t have been the last to follow the bugle-call.
et she did not want to utter her own sentence
doom.

She did not speak for a little while. She
emed to see again the face of her lost love—to
ear his voice, which had, through the years of
eir life together, been guide at once and com-
rt. She almost seemed to hear in the still
mmer air the downward swoop of wings, and
feel upon her brow a touch of peace and heal-
g. She looked up again at Charley. How
rong he was!—handsome, noble, brave, just the
uff of which heroes are made. Had she any
ght to deprive the good cause of the blows that
out right arm could strike? After all, what
ere peace and security, which only the sacrifice
f the right could purchase? If this life were all
-but when the words spoken here must echo
rough the everlasting spaces, when the deeds
one here make or mar the life that never ends,
uld even love and loneliness make her so weak
to purchase the present with the future? She
oked at Charley still, but she could not see him
r the tears gathering in her soft, motherly blue
es.

"Father would say 'go,'" she whispered, "and
must say what father would, must I not? I
ust prove myself worthy to have been his wife.
ut he is dead, and if I should lose you also, oh!
hom have I left?"

"God!"

Did Charley speak, or was it the voice of a
rong angel, calling down from the eternal
ights?

Mrs. Wayne bowed her head reverently, silenc-
d by that word, by the thought of the love be-
nd hope or longing which might be hers if she
ould. She dared not again call herself alone in
e universe. She only put out her hand silently,
nd Charley took it.

"Never fear, mother. All who fight do not
ll. I shall come back to you, and you shall
t, when you are old, under my vine and fig
ee, and tell your grandchildren stories of how
eir father helped to save the country."

"Heaven grant it!" she whispered, trying to
e brave, and smile, as he left her to tell the boys
f the twenty-first that he was ready to accept
e lieutenant's commission that had been offer-
d him.

It was a proud day when he marched away
ith his men. Even his mother, as she watched
m from the window, and met the fearless eyes
hich softened into a glance of love as they saw
er face, felt a thrill of exultation, a pride in
er brave son, which for a while kept her tears
ack. But the tears came when she heard no
nger the martial music that cheered him on—
hen the noonday silence fell around her, and
e noonday light, gay, glaring, pitiless, looked
upon her woe. She shut her window blinds
nd drew down her curtains; for the bright day
emed mocking her. Muto with sorrow, she
nk upon her knees, as if there were prayer in
e very attitude, and then, I think, Heaven
omforted her.

To her soul, at last, came a great peace. She
emed to draw near the eternal life, and breathe
s air of secure rest. She felt close, as she had
ever felt before since the summer day he died,
Charley's father. She knew that she had
one what he would have counselled; and she
rengthened herself with this approval, as she
ad done so many times during their short life
gether. So she grew strong, having tasted the
r of heaven, to let in again the joy and light of
arth.

But the hardest trial came afterward. For
e extreme moments of life there is vouchsafed
o our need heavenly manna; it is our daily
read that we have to toil and pray for. As the
ow days went on, and she could not hear her
by's gay voice making the great house cheery
could catch no echo of his laughter, no gleam
sunshine came from his face—all her faith in
eaven, all her belief that she had done right,
uld not ease her longing and heartache.

You know how it is when a friend dies, and
ou believe they have gone home to a happiness
eside which the brightest hours of earth fade
nto nothing. If you could, you would not take
e responsibility of calling them back to the
here of doubt and waiting; and yet

"The least touch of their hands in the morning you
keep day and night;
heir least step on the stairs still throbs through you,
if ever so light;
heir least gift, which they left to your childhood in
long ago years,
now turned from a toy to a relic, and gazed at
through tears."

nd if Charley Wayne had been dead his mother
ould hardly have felt her solitude deeper than
e felt it for the first few weeks after he went
way. But as time passed on, she grew more
ccustomed to her loneliness, and his letters
gan to give her comfort. He was in an en-
gement now and then, and came through safely.
e began to hope she should see him again.

Before 1862 past over, she heard of his pro-
otion—Captain Charley now. She had grown
rong enough to feel glad and proud when she
ard of it. She wrote him a cheerful letter of
aise and congratulation, which he put next his
art and wore more proudly than his new honors.
e had never known—would he ever know?—a
arer love; his mother was still for him the
st among women.

One day, early in March, he wrote her how
autiful the spring was: how the wild, bright,
blossoms were opening soft eyes to a softer sky,
and the birds were singing a song of peace when
for man there was no peace.

While she was reading his letter other tidings
came; a long dispatch from one who knew and
loved her boy; the story of an action, such as in
these days of battle we scarcely think of, where
only a few companies are engaged, but in which
Charley had fallen, severely wounded—fallen, as
she would be proud to hear, bravely cheering on
his men. He was wounded in arm and leg, but
was safely in the hospital, and, they hoped,
would do well.

It is strange how much strength is in the weak-
est and most loving type of women in the hours
that try men's souls. I do not think good Dr.
Holmes, used to the horrors of the dissecting-room
made ready one whit more coolly to start on his
"search for the Captain" than she on hers for
Captain Charley. I think she forgot nothing
which he could need, and I do not believe a tear
fell till all her preparations were over, and she
sat in the cars on her way to him. What if her
tears did fall then, silent but bitter, behind her
thick veil? There would be no stain of them
when he saw the face which must be cheerful
for his sake.

How the time went she never knew till she
stood beside his bed—saw him white and weak,
with the impress of terrible pain on his face—
but saw him alive, in this world!

"How you must have hurried, mother, to get
here so soon! I did not expect you yet, but I am
glad you are here. They will cut my arm off to
morrow. They can't save it. Sometimes such
an operation proves fatal. I don't think it will
in my case. I keep up a good heart; but if I
should die, I should like to touch your hand and
see your face the last thing in this world. First
and last there's nothing like mother."

All that night she sat by him. If she was
tired with her journey she did not know it. She
only knew that to-night he was with her—to-
morrow might be flowing between them the
waters of that river from whose farther shore
comes back no echo.

As for him, secretly he expected to die: but a
great content shone from his eyes. He rejoiced
in her presence, like a child lonely and tired who
finds rest in its mother's bosom. He did not fear
what the morrow would bring—if death, there
had never been a moment when he shrank from
it since he offered his life to the need of his coun-
try.

The morning came at length, and with it the
hour which was to decide his fate. Firmly he
insisted upon sending his mother away. The
moment there was any fear of death he told her
she should be called; in the meantime he was
resolute to spare her the sight of his suffering.
She resisted for awhile, then yielded to the force
of his will. She never could have known worse
torture, however, than her waiting. Was it for
hours or moments—she could never tell—that
she sat there with eyes shut and hands clasped
waiting for her summons.

At last the assistant surgeon touched her arm.
"He has borne the operation, madam, much bet-
ter than we feared. We shall save his leg, though
he may always be a little lame. His arm is off,
and, according to present appearances, we think
he will get well. His courage will go a great
way—he never groaned through the whole of it."

She heard the words as one in a dream, clutch-
ing at one thought. Her boy was alive—likely
to live. She tried to stand and could not. She
began to guess then what the extent of the fear
had been whose reaction was so powerful and
exhausting. Soon she gathered again strength
composure with the thought that he was waiting
for her, and then she went to him.

Then she knelt by his bedside and felt his left
arm, all he had now, touch her neck. The ut-
most exertion of her self-control could not keep
back the sobs and tears. Maimed and halt, her
brave boy, of whose symmetry and strength she
had been so proud!

She little knew what bitter, despairing thoughts
were struggling then in his heart. When it was
all over, he had just began to realize how strong
had been his unconscious hope to die. It would
have been much better, he thought, than to live
this helpless, disfigured hulk, shut out by fate
from manhood's work and woman's love. Her
passion of tears did him good. Remembering
how she loved him, he grew strong to live for her
sake. Very gently he touched her hair as he
said, "Mother, you would rather have seen me
as I am than not to have me at all?"

How that question stilled her repinings?—How
many mothers had given to the good cause their
all—how many were weeping at that hour mad,
useless tears, which never thrilled the cold fore-
heads of dead sons! She had her boy with her
still—she could touch his lips—look in his eyes—
he could hear when she spoke. What had she
to do with sorrow? What was it to give an arm,
and the grace of movement she had loved to watch,
when still she could keep her boy, her brave,
true boy? Smiling again through her tears she
whispered—

"Charley, God is good. I think how desolate
I must have been without you, and even as it is I
am content."

Never had Captain Charley been so true a hero
as when he put aside his own sorrow, the down-
fall of his hopes, the wound to his pride, and
resolved to strive to live not only, but to be con-
tented with life for her sake.

In the days that followed she nursed him back
to health again. Never, after that first hour, did
either of them breathe a single regret. They ac-
cepted life with thankfulness, not protests; and
I think that at last Captain Charley grew ever to
be glad that he had been allowed to make his
sacrifice for his country so costly.

The last week of May she brought him home.
The apple trees were in flower, full of a pink
whiteness of glorious bloom. The fields about
their country house were green: and again, as
when he went away, roses and heliotrope nodded
in the open windows, and the bird, thrilling to
old memories of summer isles, trilled over them a
mutinous jubilee of sweet sounds, which the wild
robins and gay orioles outside strove longingly to
emulate.

And so, amid birds and flowers and sunshine,
Captain Charley sat down again at home.

"My work is over now," he said, glancing
patiently, not sadly, at the empty sleeve at his
side. "Perhaps God thought you were the one,
mother, after all, who needed me the most, and
this is His way of sending me back."

GIRLS SHOULD LEARN TO KEEP HOUSE.

No young lady can be too well instructed in
anything which will affect the comfort of a family.
Whatever position in society she occupies, she
needs a practical knowledge of household duties.
She may be placed in such circumstances that
it will not be necessary for her to perform much
domestic labor; but on this account she needs no
less knowledge than if she was obliged to preside
personally over the cooking-stove and pantry.
Indeed, I have often thought that it is more diffi-
cult to direct others, and requires more experience,
than to do the same work with our own hands.

Mothers are frequently so nice and particular
that they do not like to give any part of their
care to their children. This is a great mistake
on their management, for they are often burdened
with labor, and need relief. Children should be
early taught to make themselves useful—to assist
their parents every way in their power, and to
consider it a privilege to do so.

Young people cannot realize the importance
of a thorough knowledge of house-wifery, but
those who have suffered the inconveniences and
mortifications of ignorance can well appreciate it.
Children should be early indulged in their dispo-
sition to bake and experiment in cooking in vari-
ous ways. It is often but a troublesome help
they afford, still it is a great advantage to them.

I know a little girl who, at nine years old,
made a loaf of bread every week during the win-
ter. Her mother taught her how much yeast
and salt and flour to use, and she became quite
an expert baker. Whenever she is disposed to
try her skill in making simple cakes or pies she is
permitted to do so. She is thus, while amusing
herself, learning an important lesson. Her moth-
er calls her little housekeeper, and often permits
her to get what is necessary for the table. She
hangs the keys by her side, and very musical the
jingling is to her ears. I think, before she is out
of her teens, upon which she has not yet entered,
that she will have some idea how to cook.

Some mothers give their daughters the care
of housekeeping, each a week by turns. It
seems to me a good arrangement, and a most use-
ful part of their education.

Domestic labor is by no means incompatible
with the highest degree of refinement and mental
culture. Many of the most elegant and accomp-
lished women I have known, have looked well to
their household duties, and have honored them
selves and their husbands by so doing

Economy, taste, skill in cooking, and neatness
in the kitchen, have a great deal to do in making
life happy and prosperous. The charm of good
housekeeping is in the order, economy and taste
displayed in attention to little things, and these
little things have a wonderful influence. A dirty
kitchen and bad cooking have driven many a one
from home to seek comfort and happiness some-
where else. None of your excellent girls are fit
to be married until they are thoroughly educated
in the deep mysteries of the kitchen.

Miscellaneous.

SENSITIVE PEOPLE.

Almost with their earliest breath the tortures
of the sensitive begin—in the very dawn of their
existence the first, foreboding signs of shrinking
and of suffering are apparent. The bright eye of
infancy will suddenly fill with tears, the rosy lip
curl and quiver, the soft cheek flush through
wounded feeling. A chiding word, a mocking
laugh has pierced the tender soul;—it recoils in-
stinctively from blame or ridicule—ay, even be-
fore the child knows the meaning of the words.
Who can note these touching indications of acute
sensibility, without a sigh at the thought of the
rude blast, the beating rain, the pinching frosts
that must blow about, and prostrate, and with-
er that delicate shoot of humanity, in its upward
struggle through life?

Now and then, these sensitive natures are dull-
ed and hardened by contact with the world; now
and then, through severe self-discipline, they
learn to resist the cruel blow; or to draw, with
resolute hands, the veil of seeming indifference
over the bleeding wound, and hide the throes of
anguish from the most penetrating gaze. But
more frequently their sensitiveness increases, until
it becomes a daily, hourly instrument of torment.
It is usually coupled with an imaginative tem-
perament, and more than half the hurts it receives
are fancied, or not dealt with intention. Sensi-
tive people are always ready to be wounded—
always expecting to be wounded—always attract-
ing casual shots their way, and often draw down
unpremeditated smiting by their evident anticipa-
tion of the stroke.

Though the possessors of these highly sensitive
organizations may excite our tenderest sympathy,
though they may win our love, and must move
our pity, yet they are not pleasant companions.
Their constant distress disturbs the general
serenity; their imaginary wrongs destroy all har-
mony, and the effort to guard them from random
arrows prevents all freedom of communion. If
a humorous anecdote is related, satirizing peculi-
arities of character which they chance to consider
their own, they are certain the *raconteur* meant
to be personal; if they perceive a knot of friends
conversing in a low tone, they are sure the con-
versation is about them; if they are not treated
with distinguished attention, they fancy them-
selves slighted; if they receive particular consid-
eration, they imagine that they are pitied and
patronized; if an opinion of theirs is combatted,
they color with mortification; if they are brought
forward in any conspicuous manner, they are
pale with alarm; in short, they can never agree-
ably make one of a social circle, and contribute to
the general enjoyment by that ease and self-for-
getfulness which is the charm of refined inter-
course.

And yet, though their companionship is so
unsatisfactory, these sensitive spirits are almost
always rich in loveable attributes; their sym-
pathies are quick—so quick, alas! that they are
often wasted; their affections are ardent—so
ardent that they are too readily excited and too
easily betrayed; they are delicate instruments—
Æolian harps—from which even a passing wind
can draw forth strains of tender or mournful
melody. But this lamentable sensitiveness is not
the evidence of weak minds, nor of dwarfed intel-
lects. Full-statured souls, lavishly dowered,
have ever been the most vulnerable to petty ar-
rows—arrows which, though hurled by despicable
hands, have fallen with the violence of thunder-
bolts upon these finely moulded and receptive
natures. Sensitiveness is often the handmaiden
of Genius, and gives sweetness to the world's ap-
proval, even as it imparts poison to the dispraise
of fools,—lending to both a fictitious value and
an undue power.

It is fabled that when the bosom of the night-
ingale is pressed against a thorn, she sings most
melodiously, and often it is the poet's suscepti-
bility to suffering, his very crisis of pain, that
becomes his inspiration; his most glorious songs
gush forth with the crucifixion groan; his bright-
est flowers of thought are tinged with heart's
blood. Even his most charming sports of fancy
have been produced under the writhing of such
mental agony as only sensitive spirits are capable
of experiencing. We all know that Hood, the
prince of humorists, convulsed the world with
laughter when he was tortured by the deepest
melancholy, and that Cowper's mirth-provoking
John Gilpin was produced under a state of de-
jection that bordered on insanity. He, himself,
compares the entrance of that poem into his brain
to a harlequin intruding himself into the gloomy
chamber occupied by a corpse.

One sensitiveness of great minds has always
been inexplicable to us—the sensitiveness to *cen-
sure*. Censure which pierced the heart of the
philosophic Newton; which slew Racine and
Keats; which drove the Italian Tasso and the
English Collins mad. Alas! how could they
have forgotten that only insignificance escapes
condemnation; that he who outstrips others in
ascending the hill of Fame becomes the most
tempting target to be shot at by every puny archer
beneath.

And in these days as in those of Keats and
Collins, noble minds groan and writhe under the
lash of rebuke, often lifted by unworthy hands,
by Malice, by Envy, by Revenge. And the more
apparent the sensitiveness of the great, the more
frequently and violently they are assailed. Better
far to cover Sensibility with the armor of Tact,
and conquer Censure as Julius Cæsar did of old.
When Catullus satirized him the hero disarmed
the Satirist by cordially inviting him to supper,
as if in recognition of an act of friendship.

Possibly the pains which spring from a high
degree of sensitiveness are the meet alloy to the
intense pleasures that emanate from the posses-
sion of glorious gifts, and thus Sensitiveness may
be the fitting attendant of Greatness;—but to
lesser minds we dare venture to say, struggle
against a morbid sensibility until your claims to
Genius entitle you to pardon for the weakness of
Genius.—*Anna Cora Ritchie.*

TIGER SHOOTING.

A writer in the Field of July 23d, in discours-
ing on the above subject, and the danger attend-
ant thereto, says:

"I do not think any sport in India can com-
pare with tiger shooting, and I have never seen
anything to equal the excitement of the rush and
roar of the wounded tiger charging; still, be-
tween man (with the best weapon in the world,
and let him be the best shot) and the tiger, the
contest on foot is an unequal one.

In 1862, while beating for sambur, I came
across the fresh track of a tiger. The bamboo
jungle in some places was so dense that I had to
creep under the branches; in others the ground
was clear, and the grass having been burnt an
hour or two before, the tracks were as perfect as
possible. Just beyond a narrow pass, with a
precipitous bank on the right and steep descent on
the left, I saw the tiger among the bushes, so
protected by the jungle that I could not get a
clear shot. I sent word to the beaters at the
head of the ravine to advance, and I lay down on
a low slab of rock in the centre of the pass, with-
in eight yards of which I saw the tiger must
pass.

At that time I had killed but two tigers, and
thought that a shot in the right place would
drop them at once. Since then I have gained ex-
perience, and had many opportunities of studying
their wonderful tenacity of life. On the beaters
advancing, I watched the tigress (as she proved
to be) coming on in front, until she reached the
spot I had fixed upon as the scene of our struggle,
when I fired. Before I could rise to my knees
the brute's mouth was within one foot of the
muzzle of my rifle, and the second bullet, a two-
ounce conical, went down her throat and broke
her neck. I was terribly afraid of her falling on
me, but she reared upright, and as I rolled on
one side, she fell dead on the other, biting the
ground in her last grasp. On examination, I
found the first bullet had gone in at the point of
the shoulder, passed through the heart, and out
at the other side, making a wound large enough
to have let the life out of any animal less tenaci-
ous of it.

I have known several instances of tigers charg-
ing home after receiving mortal wounds both
from shells and bullets."

THE TRUE CHURCH.

By his church our Saviour did not mean a par-
ty, bearing the name of a human leader, distin-
guished by a form of an opinion, and on the
ground of this distinction denying the name or
character of Christians to all but themselves.
He means by it the body of his friends and fol-
lowers, who truly imbibe His spirit, no matter
by what name they are called, in what house
they worship, by what peculiarities of mode and
opinion they are distinguished, under what sky
they live, or what language they speak.—These
are the true church—men made better, made
holy, virtuous, by His religion—men who, hoping
in his promises, keep His commandments.—*Chan-
ning.*

☞Mrs. Partington, in illustration of the pro-
verbs that "a soft answer turneth away wrath,"
says that "it is better to speak paragorically of a
person, than to be all the time flinging epitaphs
at him, for no good comes to nobody that never
speaks no good to no one."

FIRE ARMS AND CANNON.

Gunpowder constitutes the great lines of sep-
aration between ancient and modern warfare. It
was known to the Chinese before the Christian
era, and their great wall was mounted with some
guns two centuries before the advent of the Mes-
siah. This substance was first brought before
the public in Europe about 1320, by a German
monk, named Bartholdus Schwartz. The first
small fire-arms that were used consisted of iron
and brass tubes, mounted upon rude handles
of wood each having a small hole at the breach,
through which the charge was ignited by a slow
match. They were called match-locks and blun-
derbusses; and, altough in some respects they
were superior to the bow and arrow, the differ-
ence was not great. Such instruments are still
used by some tribes in Hindostan; and they con-
stituted the fire-arms of Cromwell's infantry,
who were under the necessity of keeping their
matches as well as their powder dry. The flint-
lock was invented in Germany about two hundred
years aga, and the percussion-lock by a Scotch
Presbyterian minister named Forsyth, about six-
ty years ago, but it did not come into general
use for muskets until about twenty years ago.
The rifle was made and used in Germany a hun-
dred and fifty years ago, and its superiority was
scientifically pointed out by Robbins, in 1747, and
practically its value was fully demonstrated in
the war of the American Revolution by the sol-
dier-hunters of the Colonies. After this, small
select corps of riflemen were incorporated into
all the European armies. The plain-bored mus-
ket—"old Brown Bess," as it was called—was
the favorite weapon for all infantry of the line
until just before the beginning of the Crimean
war. The French first adopted the rifle for their
entire infantry. By the use of the expanding
bullet they found that a rifle could be loaded as
rapidly as a smooth-bore. The American Gov-
ernment first adopted the method of making
small fire-arms for the army by machinery, so as
to have all the parts alike; and this method,
with American machinery, was introduced into
England and a government armory established at
Enfield. The American rifled musket, sometimes
called the "Springfield musket," was the model
of the Enfield rifle. Revolving, also breech-
loaded, muskets were amongst the most early fire-
arms. They have been revived within a few
years, and for rapidity and ease in loading, the
breach-loading rifle has great advantages, and
it may yet come into general use for infantry.
For accurate and what is called "scientific shoot-
ing," however, our marksmen who shoot for
prizes do not use them, and they speak lightly of
their qualities for accuracy.

Artillery and cannon were used as early, if not
before, small-arms. The first which were em-
ployed by the Chinese were banded, breech-load-
ing, wrought iron pieces. The first guns in Eu-
rope were made of bars of wrought iron, banded
with hoops. Afterwards bronze cannon came in-
to very general use, especially for all pieces un-
der twenty-pounders. For large guns cast-iron
was adopted during the latter part of the last
century, and wrought-iron guns were completely
laid aside until recently, when they have been
re-adopted in the form of the Armstrong and
Horsfall guns. All the old guns were smooth
bores, but now many rifled cannon are employed.
In America, the common rifled gun is the Parrot,
consisting of a cast-iron tube banded with a
wrought iron hoop at the breech. These cannon
are manufactured at Gold Spring, New York,
and they range from ten to three hundred pound-
ers. In England the Blakely gun is of nearly
similar construction. American cast-iron guns
are the best and largest ordnance of the kind in
the world. The largest British cast-iron gun is of
10 inch bore, and we stated in a previous article
that the largest American gun was a 15-inch bore,
or a 440-pounder. We have now to record the
largest successful casting of a 20-inch gun, with
an account of which we will close this article.

This gun was cast at the Fort Pitt Works,
Pittsburg, on the 6th of February last. Five
furnaces, were charged with 105 tons of juniata
hot blast charcoal-iron, made at the Bloomfield
furnace, Pennsylvania, and twice fased previous-
ly. It was melted in reverberating furnaces, and
the gun cast upon the Rodman principle, with
a core consisting of a double tube, by which it
was afterward cooled by a stream of cold water.
This gun is intended for one of our forts, and is
not yet finished. It will be able to throw a thou-
sand-pound shell, and it is by far the largest gun
in the world. The Fort Pitt Works are distin-
guished for the casting of cannon and the quali-
ty of the metal used for them. The writer of
this visited them in 1862, and carefully examin-
ed the quality of the metal, as well as the mode
of casting practiced, and it appeared to him that
the metal more nearly resembled cast steel than
cast iron. Our war, with all its evils, has de-
veloped the genius of our people. We have now
the best small-arms and the best and largest can-
non in the world.—*Independent.*

REPARTEES.

Some persons seem to have an electric current
of wit which flashes the moment it meets an
opposing one; and it is our purpose here to give
from memory a few specimens of this sort of
wit, for which we could give the proper credit
if we knew their names, beginning with two of
Lamb's which cannot be left out of such a cata-
logue, familiar as they are. First, his reply
when he was rebuked for coming into business
at the India house so very late in the morning.
"You know I always go away very early in the
afternoon," and the still older one to the anxious
passenger's query on entering a crowded omni-
bus: "All full inside?" "I don't know how it
is with the rest of the passengers, but that last
piece of oyster pie did the business for me." It
is related of some friends of Campbell, the author
of Hohenlinden, on leaving his room after a gay
supper, that one of the number had the misfor-
tune to fall down a long flight of stairs. The
poet, alarmed, opened the door and asked,
"What is that?" "It's I, sir, rolling rapidly,"
was the immediate reply of his fallen friend.
Sheridan is said to have remarked, on entering
a crowded committee room, in Parlimentary
language, "Will some member move that I may
take the chair?"

A poor poet, desiring a compliment, asked
Curran—referring to his recently published
poem of that name—"Have you read my Descent
into Hell?" "No; but I should like to see it,"
replied the wit. A prosy member of Parliament
having asked him, "Have you read my last
speech?" he replied, "I hope I have." Two
old New England ministers were riding by a
gallows, when the elder one asked the other,
"where would you be, if that tree bore its proper
fruit?" "Riding alone, sir," was the immediate
reply. An Irish girl at play on Sunday, was ac-
costed by the priest, "Good morning, daughter of
the devil," and meekly replied, "Good morning
father." Two friends meeting, one remarked,
"I have just met a man who told me I looked ex-
actly like you." "Tell me who it was, that I may
knock him down!" "Don't trouble yourself," he
said, "I did that myself."

The celebrated David Crockett, on visiting a
menagerie, was comparing the countenance of a
monkey to that of one of his fellow-members of
Congress. Turning he saw the gentleman had
overheard his remarks, so, to make matters
pleasant, he said, "I do not know which to ap-
ologize to, you or the monkey." Two deacons
were once disputing about the proposed site for
the new graveyard, when the first remarked,
"I'll never be buried in that ground as long as I
live." "What an obstinate man," said the sec-
ond; "if my life is spared I will."—*Monitor.*

INVENTOR OF THE STEAM ENGINE.

A young man, wanting to sell spectacles in Lon-
don, petitions the corporation to open a little shop
without paying the fees of freedom, and he is re-
fused. He goes to Glasgow, and the corpora-
tion refuse him there. He makes the acquain-
tance of some members of the university, who
find him very intelligent, and who permit him
to open his shop within their walls. He does
not sell spectacles and magic lanterns enough to
occupy his time; he occupies himself at intervals
in taking asunder and remaking all the machines
he can come at. He finds there are books on
mechanics written in foreign languages. He bor-
rows a dictionary, and learns these languages to
read those books. The university people won-
der at him, and they are fond of dropping into
his little room in the evenings, to tell him what
they are doing, and to look at the queer in-
strument he constructs. A machine in the uni-
versity collection wants repairing, and he is em-
ployed. He makes it a new machine. The
steam-engine is constructed; and the giant mind
of James Watt stands out before the world—
the herald of a new force of civilization. Was
Watt educated? Where was he educated? At
his own work shop, and in the best manner.
Watt learned Latin when he wanted it for his
business. He learned French and German; but
these things were tools not ends. He used them
to promote his engineering plans as he used lathes
and levers.—*Fincher's Trades' Review.*

☞"Is that p-p-p-parrot for sale?" "Yes."
"How m-m-m-much?" "A guinea," was the
response. "C-c-c-can it sp-sp-sp-speak?" "Yes,"
said the fellow, "a precious sight better than
you can, or I'd chop his head off."

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The Petition of Robert Hanly, Administrator on the estate of Jethro Sprague, late of Pittston, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of two thousand dollars;—that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Pittston, and described as follows, viz: The homestead farm of the deceased, also a lot of land in Whitefield, Lincoln county, adjoining said homestead That a partial sale of said real estate would injure the remainder thereof: that advantageous offers has been made to him for said real estate, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, and that the interest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Said Administrator thereore prays that he may be authorized to accept of said offers, and sell said real estate to the persons making the same, or to any other person, for not less than $1,325 in the whole. ROBERT HANLY.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.. In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of October next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 43*

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The undersigned, Guardian of James F. Pillsbury, minor, of the city and State of New York, respectfully represents, that said minor is seized and possessed of the following described real estate, situate in the County of Kennebec, in the State of Maine, viz:—a house and lot of land in Augusta, the same conveyed to said minor by Charles Whitehouse. That an advantageous offer of three hundred and twenty five dollars has been made for the same, by Hannah Davis, of Augusta, in said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said ward. Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer. FRANKLIN PILLSBURY.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of October next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

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Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 43*

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The Petition of Hiram Palmer, Guardian of Nancy Sprague, of Pittston, in the County of Kennebec, insane, respectfully represents that the said ward is seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Pittston, and described as follows: Her right of dower in the homestead farm of her deceased husband, Jethro Sprague, and in an undivided half of the adjoining lot, situate in Whitefield, Lincoln County. That it would be for the benefit of said ward that said estate should be sold, and the proceeds placed at interest. Said Guardian therefore prays that he may be empowered agreeably to law to sell the same at private sale, or at public auction, or such part thereof as the Court may deem expedient.

HIRAM PALMER.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing said petition, with this order ther eo hr ee weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday ofcob er next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, t at all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 43*

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The Undersigned, Guardian of Josiah W. Williams, minor heir of Miles Williams, late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents that said minor is seized and possessed of the following described real estate, viz:—All the interest of said ward in a certain parcel of land, situate in Mount Vernon, the same conveyed to said Miles Williams by Moses Taylor. That an advantageous offer has been made for the same, by Maine Female College and Wesleyan Seminary, in said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said ward. Said Guardian therefore preys for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer.

HIRAM WHITTIER.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, Ordered, that notice be given by publishing said petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of October next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 43*

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The undersigned, Guardian of James F. Pillsbury, minor, of the city and State of New York, respectfully represents, that said minor is seized and possessed of the following described real estate, situate in the County of Kennebec, in the State of Maine, viz:—a house and lot of land in Augusta, the same conveyed to said minor by Charles Whitehouse. That an advantageous offer of three hundred and twenty five dollars has been made for the same, by Hannah Davis, of Augusta, in said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said ward. Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer. FRANKLIN PILLSBURY.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September, 1864.

On the petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of October next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 43*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September,* 1864.

A certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Leonard J. Grant, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

Ordered, That notice be given to all persons interested by publishing this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of October, next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. K BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 43*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September,* 1864.

Thomas Eldred, Administrator on the Estate of Benjamin S Leighton, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate, of said deceased for allowance;

Ordered, That notice thereof be given, to all persons interested, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of October next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 43*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September,* 1864.

Almeda Green, widow of William O. Green, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of October next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 43*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September,* 1864.

James Williams, Guardian of Asenath E. Marston, of Readfield, in said County, minor, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said Ward for allowance:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publish